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THE

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Library Economy and Bibliography

NOVEMBER, 1907

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The Library Journal

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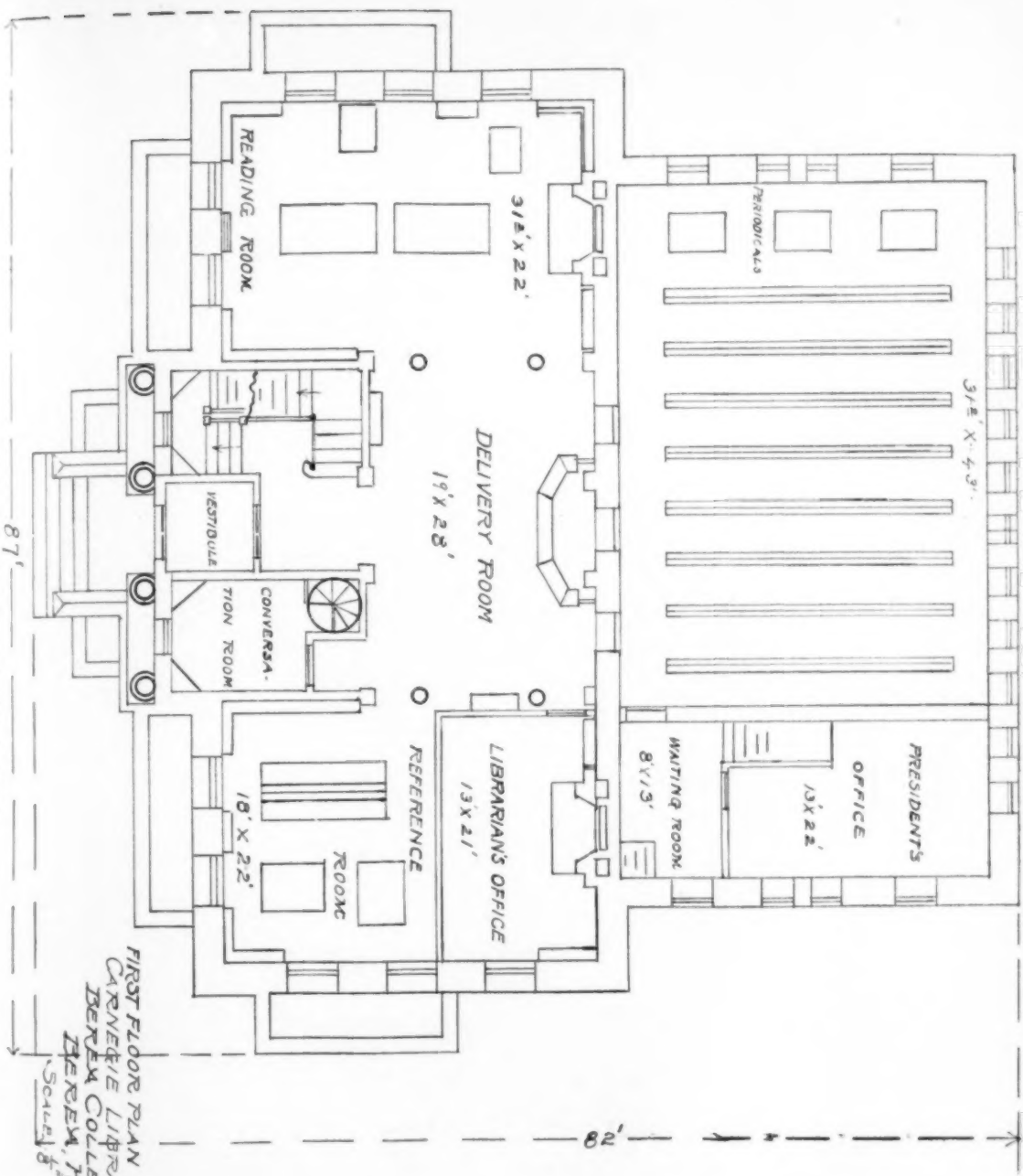
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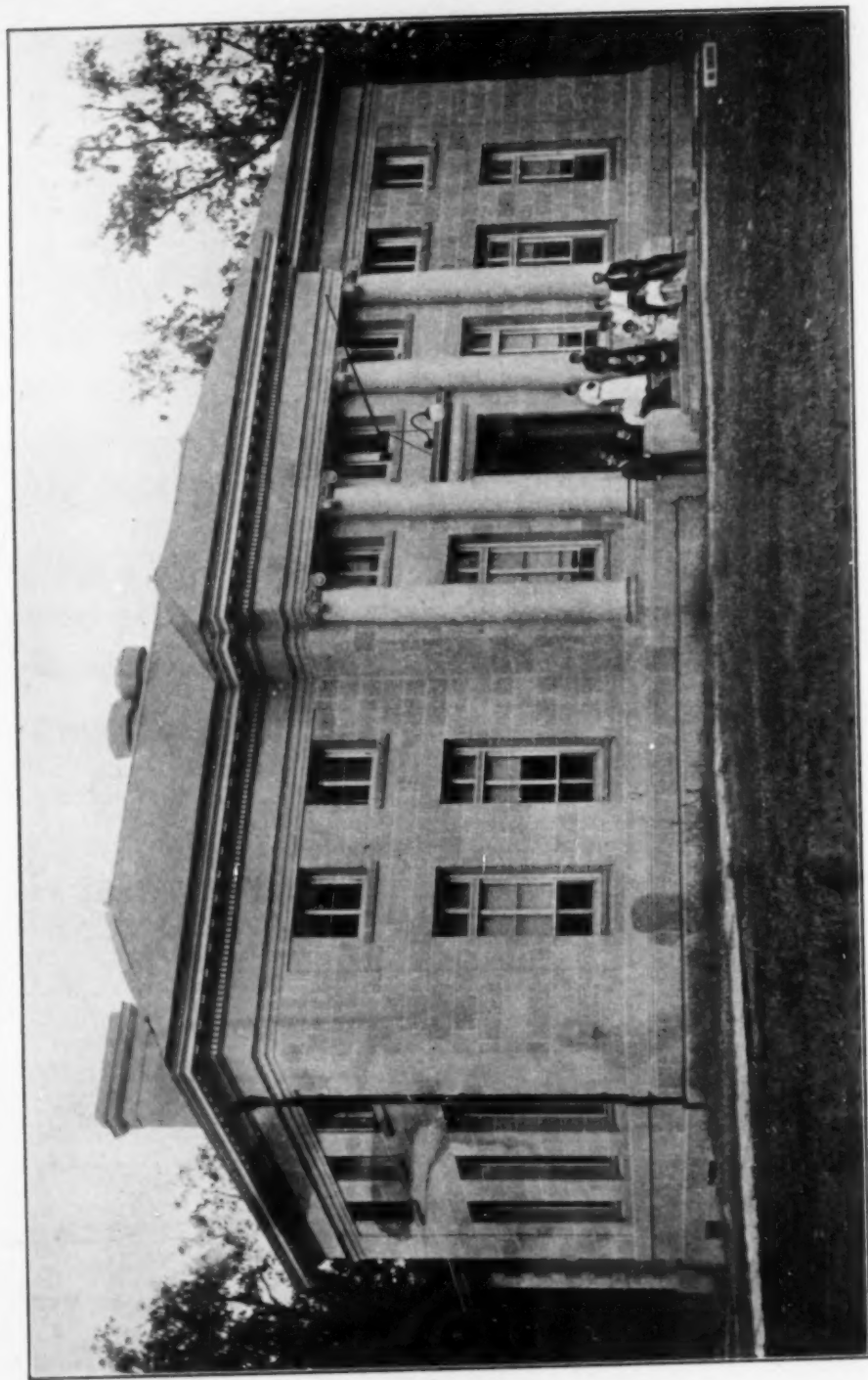
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 11

It is a far cry indeed to the college library of half a century ago—of the days when the librarian of Harvard, crossing the Yard on the way to a professor's house, mentioned gleefully that there were but two books out of the library and he was just stepping across to get those. The book-keeping of the early days was in striking contrast to the out-giving of to-day, and nowhere is this more true than in college libraries. The college library now fulfills the triple purpose of supplying three great needs: as a reference library for students and professors, as a place for seminar work, and as a literary home for the students where they may cultivate a love for literature by browsing. In the first function the college library should be on the same lines as the reference departments of the great public libraries, with their information desks and library aids, and it has here the added advantages of a trained corps of specialists, the faculty, in the selection of books and in counsel as to their use. It is pleasant to note that at a recent meeting of the Connecticut Library Association one of the Yale professors indicated to Connecticut librarians the willingness of the Yale faculty to widen this helpfulness for the benefit of other libraries in the state. The seminar work has grown apace of late years, so that the modern college library building must be equipped with rooms for this purpose as the college halls provide for lectures and recitations. But perhaps the most important feature of all is the opportunity given to the youth in his formative period to know literature at first hand. Many of the university libraries nowadays are so large that this function is apt to be minimized, and the precedent of Dr. Canfield at Columbia, in providing a "college study" in which students have the advantage of a well-equipped private library, is worthy of wide following. There can, indeed, be no higher function for the college library than to make part of the student's equipment an intimate love for books.

THE Athenæum in Boston has just rounded out a century of library history in which a like thought has been throughout the guiding principle. Free access to the shelves has been there a matter of course from the beginning, as was natural in a proprietary library where so many of the proprietors have been scholars and writers. This type of library, on which the mercantile libraries were somewhat patterned, is of lessening importance because the public libraries, with the advent of the open shelf are themselves assuming this function, despite the mechanical methods, of turnstile and registration, which are necessary in their larger machinery. It should not be forgotten that all such machinery, like that for heating and ventilation, should be kept subservient to the reader's comfort and never be allowed to interfere with it. The use of a "spotter," or library detective, or the presence of a policeman in uniform, used for many years in the Boston Public Library, to warn trembling readers of the approach of the closing hour, are not exactly invitations to readers; and our libraries should take a lesson from the department stores, which make any detective work absolutely unobtrusive, and dread nothing so much as a notion by the innocent public that arrests are likely to be made there. The greatest public library, as well as the library of the smallest college, should press upon its public the free use of books within its walls for reference and for reading purposes, and what may be called the public private library, should be made an important feature, as in the old Brooklyn Library, in the Providence Library and in the "college study" at Columbia. That "instant intimacy" with books, both of literature and of knowledge, for which, in Professor Barrett Wendell's happy phrase, the Athenæum has been noted for a century, cannot otherwise be gained. The volume in which the Athenæum centenary is fittingly commemorated is worthy of study by other librarians with this thought in mind.

SEVERAL hundred college and incorporated libraries take advantage of the duty-free provision for the importation of books which has been for many years a part of the free list in our tariff laws and which the Treasury Department itself has said should be administered "in a liberal spirit." Of course, it is the duty of the Treasury Department to make sure that books imported duty-free for such institutions are not used for other purposes, and this safeguard is found in the oath of the importing institution and the oath of the importer, both of which are required. Unfortunately there has been added, of late years, to those adequate requirements a third protection which seems as unnecessary as it is vexatious, a certificate from the receiving institution that the specified book, under stated entry number, has been received and made part of the permanent collection. When it is considered that the order of an institution may cover a hundred or more books, and that an importation may include many books on which a hundred or more orders from as many institutions may be represented, the complication involved in filling these certificates seems evident. The librarian must identify each book with the particular importation of the date specified, and is presumably ignorant of the entry number to which he is required to certify. The importer must deal with thousands of these certificates, and the liquidating officers must tally all these up in complicated records. All this means cost and vexation without and within the custom house—and it really adds almost nothing to the safety already provided for in the preliminary oath of the importing institution and the entry oath of the importing agent. It is unfortunate that in our government relations we are becoming affidavit-mad, and that in contradiction the general practice of law, that a citizen is entitled to be considered innocent until he is adjudged guilty, the government suspects every citizen and requires him to present cumulative evidence as to the honesty of his intentions and performance. Certainly as a class librarians are honest citizens, and their agents as a class are honest agents, and it is a pity, indeed, that the Treasury Depart-

ment should continue to enforce this vexatious provision.

It is to be regretted that the Association authorities find it impracticable to continue the arrangements for the present headquarters and for a salaried executive officer through the ensuing year; but the "great expectations" as to added financial support have not materialized, and the Executive Board have been confronted with figures which show the impossibility of going forward on the present basis. Those who have known Mr. Hovey longest and most intimately have best appreciated his devotion to the Association and his willingness to do much work for little money in furtherance of its ideals; and the architectural collection which he has organized will remain a permanent memorial of his good service. It seems inevitable that the headquarters should be removed from Boston, traditionally the library city but too much in the corner of the country to suit Western libraries, to some city which will volunteer accommodation for its work and place for its collections. "Carnegie Center," as Pittsburgh may be called from the library point of view, has offered such facilities, and presents the best "claims" outside of New York, Washington, and Chicago. All people, soon or late, come to New York, from South as well as West; most people come to Chicago; and the national capital presents increasing attractiveness and facilities as an association center. Pittsburgh, with its superb library equipment, is conveniently situated between two great cities, but at present few people stop over at Pittsburgh. There is much question whether it could be made the permanent headquarters to the satisfaction of the entire Association, and the Publishing Board is naturally hesitant to make temporary change of its office and imprint. The Council is not likely to give a unanimous vote in favor of a change to Pittsburgh, and it is doubtful if enough members could come to a general A. L. A. meeting, which has been suggested, to justify a special meeting. As the present lease runs into next fall, it may be wiser not to attempt any change until there can be full consideration in council and perhaps at the next conference.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

By W. N. CHATTIN CARLTON, *Librarian Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn.*

"It pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly Gentleman, and a lover of Learning there living amongst us) to give the one halfe of his Estate (it being in all about 1700 L.) towards the erecting of a Colledge, and all his Library."^{*}

"I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony," said each of the little group of Connecticut clergymen as he laid his treasured folios upon the table in Mr. Russell's study.

In this manner were founded those "twin seats of learning" the two great New England universities, the origin of their present splendid libraries being coincident with their establishment as institutions of learning. And from that day to this the college and university libraries of the United States have largely followed the fortunes of their respective institutions, sharing in their poverty and their prosperity, and reflecting in varying degrees the character and tendencies of their instruction. Their history in full would in many respects be a repetition of much that belongs to the history of higher education in America—a subject already treated in general surveys and special monographs. The present sketch aims only at giving a summary view of library conditions in the colleges between the years 1850 and 1876. With present day conditions freshly in mind, it will serve to show what far reaching changes have occurred in the last thirty years.

Size and extent

In 1850 there were in the United States only five collections whose contents numbered over 50,000 volumes each, viz.: the Library of Congress, the Boston Athenæum, the Philadelphia Library and the libraries of Harvard and Yale. Yale's aggregate of 50,000 was only attained by including the separate students' libraries and those of the law and medical schools. The number of volumes in the college library proper was about 20,000. One hundred and twenty-six

college libraries in thirty-two states possessed a total of 586,912 volumes, or 155,000 less than are now contained in the Harvard collection alone.

In New England only Harvard, Yale and Brown contained 20,000 or more volumes; Bowdoin had 13,000, but remained almost stationary during the next twenty years, having only 17,238 in 1872; Amherst, Colby, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Trinity, the University of Vermont, Wesleyan and Williams each had less than 7500 volumes in their respective libraries.

Columbia, the largest college library in New York state, possessed 12,740 volumes; Union and Hobart each had about 7000; Colgate, Hamilton and the University of the City of New York less than 5000 volumes each. Princeton had 9000, and the University of Pennsylvania 5000. Seven other Pennsylvania institutions averaged 2839, ranging from the 5050 volumes at Dickinson to Lafayette's meager 402. Georgetown College had 25,000 volumes, and St. Mary's College, Baltimore, 12,000; but these were exceptionally large collections; the 2500 volumes at Delaware College, Newark, Del., and at St. James College, Hagerstown, Maryland, were more typical of this section of the country.

In the South, the library of the University of Virginia was the largest, having 18,378 volumes. Six sister institutions in Virginia averaged 2270 volumes. South Carolina College had at that time one of the best selected and most generously supported libraries in the country, and numbered 17,000 volumes. Eighteen college libraries in the states of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee averaged 3140 volumes. Five Kentucky institutions had an average of 5100 volumes each; and seven in Ohio 2957. Transylvania University had 12,000, Kenyon and Western Reserve 4500, Indiana University 5000, and the University of Missouri 675. In 1856 the latter institution had increased to 2300 volumes.

^{*}New England's First Fruits. London, 1643.

Housing

The small extent of the collections rendered a special library building in most cases unnecessary. Such structures as Gore Hall at Harvard, which cost \$75,000, the Yale library building, which cost \$40,000, or Lawrence Hall at Williams, were rare phenomena prior to 1860. At South Carolina College the library building was a brick structure which had cost \$22,000. In 1825 a circular brick building was built for the library of the University of Virginia; but as late as 1850 only the third story and dome were used for library purposes, the other parts of the building being devoted to lecture rooms, laboratory and museum.

At Brown University the library was housed in "an apartment in University Hall, crowded to excess, unsightly, and wholly unsuited for the purpose to which, from necessity, it was devoted," until in 1835 the Hon. Nicholas Brown erected Manning Hall for a library and chapel. The library and the chapel in those days were very frequently found under the same roof. This was the case at Amherst, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Oakland College, Miss., the University of Alabama and Western Reserve. Often, too, the library and the natural history or mineralogical cabinets were united, as at Middlebury for a time, and at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. But most often the little collection was placed in one or more rooms of the main college building. When these in the natural order of things became filled or congested the college sometimes, as at the University of North Carolina, ceased all purchases until better accommodations could be afforded or provided. In 1850 Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., reported that "the college library is distributed among the professors—each professor having charge of those books pertaining to his department."

Character and contents

Jewett's description of college libraries as a class at the date of his report (1850) was true to the facts. "Our colleges," he wrote, "are mostly eleemosynary institutions. Their libraries are frequently the chance aggregation of the gifts of charity; too many of them discarded, as well-nigh worthless, from

the shelves of the donors. [But] among them are some very important collections, chosen with care and competent learning, purchased with economy and guarded with prudence."

Harvard already possessed one or two of those special collections in which she is so notably rich to-day. In 1834 the University of Vermont sent Professor Joseph Torrey abroad to purchase books, and as a result of his visit 7000 volumes were acquired at an average price of \$1.25 per volume. This acquisition made the library one which "for the uses of a collegiate institution, was excelled by no library in the United States except, perhaps, that of Harvard." Colgate reported that "few books in the library are ephemeral. They have been selected with especial reference to the wants of the officers of instruction, and of the students, in all departments of study and investigation." The library of South Carolina College was rich in works on Egypt; among them were the great "Description de l'Egypte," 22 vols., folio, and Rossellini's "Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia," 10 vols., octavo, the copy of the last named being the first one imported into this country. The individual works contained in this collection in 1850 would do credit to a modern university library. It is likewise almost the only library of the period whose bindings are especially mentioned: "as the great majority of the books are of the best editions, in durable and elegant English and French binding, they present a very handsome appearance." Professor Francis Lieber's long connection with South Carolina College undoubtedly had much to do with the excellence and high character of its library. The Haverford College Library contained "the valuable mathematical collection of the late John Gummeré, the most approved lexicons, and many of the best German commentaries on the Greek and Latin authors." At Marietta College there was "a valuable collection of philological works, procured in Europe." The preface to the catalog of the library of Alleghany College (1828) gives the following description: "In the catalog the intelligent will perceive that there is an extensive range of the best editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and of the ancient fathers of the Christian Church; that there are books in thirty different lan-

guages, with lexicons and grammars, and elementary books for studying most of them; and that in history, ancient and modern, in *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature and science, there is a most excellent collection." Such institutions, however, represented the more fortunate of their class, and were by no means typical of the time.

Dartmouth had some older works of value but was sadly deficient in modern ones. The library of the University of Pennsylvania grew very slowly and mainly through the gifts of authors and friends. The president of Hampden Sidney described their collection as "a miserable excuse for the library of a literary institution." At Amherst in 1850 the library was reported as "deficient in even the standard works of science."

One feature of the statistics of the period under review seems strange and odd to-day, viz., the frequent tables showing the number of volumes in the various languages in which they were printed. Thus, St. Louis University was said to possess "the largest collection of books printed in French—4000 volumes." Union Theological Seminary had the largest in German, and Georgetown the largest total "in all modern languages other than English." The Smithsonian Institution was strongest in proceedings and transactions of learned societies, this being due, of course, to its system of exchanges. Princeton statistics illustrate this method of indicating the general character of the library. In 1856 it reported a total of 10,144 volumes, divided linguistically as follows: In English, 6474; French, 1443; German, 399; Spanish, 27; other modern languages, 155; Latin, 1180; Greek, 353; Hebrew, 62; Oriental, 51. Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, had at the same date: In English, 3500; French, 500; other modern languages, 100; Latin, 1600; Greek, 250; Oriental, 50. The number of volumes in a given subject or class was rarely recorded unless they formed a special collection.

The predominance of theological works in college collections has long been a matter that has called forth apology, smiles and deprecation. But their presence was the most natural thing in the world. The majority of our colleges were instituted primarily for the purpose of providing an educated ministry,

and a very large proportion of their graduates down to very recent times were, naturally, clergymen. Natural theology, Christian evidences, etc., were required subjects in nearly every institution. Thus it could not help but be the case that among the literary bequests made to the colleges the libraries of their clerical graduates should form by far the greater part. Baldwin described the Yale library in 1831 as "a very valuable collection of ecclesiastical works, and the other books are, in general, well selected, rare and valuable." In 1849 the catalog of Shelby College in Kentucky announced that "an extensive theological and classical library is attached to the college which will be accessible to such students as may choose to enjoy its advantages."

Increase and finances

Slowness of growth was a general characteristic. A chief reason for this was the fixed character of the curriculum and the snail-like pace which marked changes in the methods of instruction. "For almost two hundred years after the foundation of Harvard College its course of study remained, in essential elements, unchanged." During the first half of the nineteenth century all college students pursued practically the same course of study. Latin, Greek and mathematics were the chief pursuits of the freshmen, sophomore and junior years. In the senior year philosophy, evidences and a stray elective or two formed the staple courses. The inclusion of history, the sciences, modern languages and economics was slow and gradual. Only with them came the pressing need of many books, both new and old, for current work. Most of the instruction and study did not require the regular use of large numbers of books. Book donations were casual and of a miscellaneous nature.

Library endowment funds were as rare in the colleges as millionaires in the business world. Appropriations from the general income were made irregularly, and usually only when conditions compelled them. In 1850 South Carolina College library enjoyed the largest income among the higher institutions of learning in the country; it received from the state an annual appropriation of \$2000. The library of the University of Virginia received \$1000 annually from the state. Yale

and Brown were practically alone in possessing endowment funds; they had \$27,000 and \$25,000 respectively. Harvard's only library fund was the Hollis-Shapleigh, \$6000 in amount, and yielding \$450 annually. Trinity College, Hartford, received \$13,000 in library endowments between 1854 and 1858, but such good fortune was most unusual for the period. For nearly seventy years the sole revenue of the Princeton library was derived from a tax of one dollar a term on each student. At Bowdoin the average annual expenditure for eighty years never exceeded \$200. Between 1850 and 1856 the annual income, appropriation, or expenditures for books at various institutions was: Franklin College, Ga., \$600; Princeton, \$400; Amherst, \$300; University of Alabama, Williams College and Columbia, \$200; Bowdoin (1854), \$401; Colby (1854), \$220; Union College (1854), receipts \$486, expenditures \$215.49; St. Joseph's College, Ky., \$250. At Washington College, Va., and at William and Mary the libraries received respectively \$125 and \$400 from the matriculation fees. At other places there was a term or annual charge upon all students; but it does not appear that all the income thus secured was always expended upon the library. Previous to 1850 some institutions—Dartmouth and Amherst for example—charged the students "according to their use of the library." At St. John's College, Annapolis, there was "an occasional appropriation by the trustees;" Hobart "depended chiefly upon donations;" and affairs at Colgate are luminously described in the following extract from its history: "During thirty-six years there have been four librarians, who, in the absence of funds, have served gratuitously and made their personal efforts in the collection of money and books a good substitute for an income fund, and mainly through their efforts the library has been enlarged."

Classification and catalogs

Wherever the libraries received regular care and attention some effort was made to classify them in orderly fashion. It does not appear that any one system was widely used. Brunet's is the one perhaps most frequently mentioned; this was followed at Amherst and at Dickinson College. At South Carolina College the books were described

as being arranged "in three great classes—of memory, of judgment and of imagination; or history, philosophy and poetry." Occasionally an arrangement is described which is well calculated to shock the sensibilities of the more scientific librarian of to-day. Thus at Wake Forest, North Carolina, the books were arranged "according to appearance;" and at Oakland College, Mississippi, "according to donors."

Printed catalogs were rather frequent, but as a rule they were brief, title-a-line compilations. The largest and best were those of Harvard (4 v., 1830-31, 8°), Brown (1843, 560 p. 8°), University of Alabama (1848, 257 p. 8°), Bowdoin (1863, 8°). In 1819 Bowdoin printed one containing 120 p. 8°; Trinity, 1832, 24 p. 8°; Wesleyan, 1837, 50 p. 8°; Delaware College, 1843, 52 p.; Williams, 1845, 51 p. 8°; Franklin College, Ga., 1850, 146 p. 8°; University of Vermont, 1854, 160 p. 8°. The first issue was often the last, little effort being made to prepare supplements. With the introduction of the slip and card system all idea of making a printed catalog was usually abandoned.

Hours of opening

In no respect has recent progress been more marked than in the matter of making the libraries accessible at reasonable hours and in removing unnecessary barriers in the way of actually handling and using the books. Dr. W. A. P. Martin tells us that the Chinese characters for "library" mean "a place for hiding books," and this definition would have well suited many of our collections sixty years ago.

The hours of opening were chiefly for the taking and return of books, and the contemporary regulations seem to indicate that so simple a procedure as this was invested with elaborate ceremony in many institutions. Consultation and use of the books within the library, as nearly as we can judge from the data under consideration, was at a minimum, if not actually discouraged, though perhaps unconsciously.

In 1850 the times at which the libraries of various New England colleges were open were as follows: Bowdoin, one hour three times a week; Colby and Wesleyan, one-half hour twice a week; Middlebury, one hour a week; Amherst and Trinity, once a week,

hours not given. At Brown the hours were 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily; at Yale, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m., daily; at Harvard, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Friday. Similar conditions prevailed in the Middle States. The Columbia library was open twice a week from 1 to 3 p.m.; Hamilton, one hour twice a week; Colgate, daily from 1.30 to 4 p.m., except Saturday. Princeton was open one hour twice a week; in 1868-9 this had increased to one hour five times a week, and in 1875-6 to two hours on five days of the week. In the South the situation was much the same except, as usual, at the progressive South Carolina College, which opened its library daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Westward the hours were even less. The library of Central College, Ky., was accessible on two afternoons in each month; that of the University of Missouri one hour every two weeks in 1850, and two hours on Fridays in 1856. Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University and Kenyon were open one hour each week.

Hobart College had "no regular time of opening," but at Maryville College, Tenn., the library was "opened whenever application was made for books."

It must be remembered, in this connection, that in most cases the hours had to be such as did not conflict with the class-room work of the member of the faculty who was also custodian of the books.

Regulations

Although the part the library played in the work of the institution was small, it was nevertheless often regarded as one of the chief assets of the college, and the regulations ordained for its care and government were numerous and minute. In the "Statutes and Laws of Harvard College," edition of 1854, 73 of 208 numbered paragraphs relate to the library; and an examination of the statutes of some other institutions shows that this proportion was not uncommon. When the use of the collections was so slight compared with that of to-day, it is difficult to understand fully the reasons for such elaborate codes of rules. They would be neither necessary nor tolerable to-day.

Of the Amherst College library it is stated

that "up to 1852 comparatively little time or attention was devoted to its care. It was opened only once a week for drawing books, and no facilities were furnished for reference or reading in the room." During this period the following rule was in force: "The library cases are not to be opened except by the librarian or his assistant; nor is any student at liberty to take a book from the shelves without special permission." As late as 1870 the rule read: "No person shall take books from the shelves or tables without permission of the librarian;" and in 1874: "No person shall have access to the shelves, or take books or periodicals from the tables, without permission of the librarian." The Brown University library laws of 1843 provided that "no undergraduate, while receiving books, shall take down any book from the shelves without special permission from the librarian." At Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1837, the following procedure was observed: "At the regular hours of opening the library, those wishing to take books will not be permitted to enter the room within the counter; but will hand to the librarian a strip of paper containing his own name, together with the *number* and *letters* of the work wanted, and the book will be handed him at the counter." "No unregistered book, folios or quartos, and no translation of a classical textbook can be taken from the library without special permission." At Yale, in 1856, seniors and juniors only of the undergraduates were allowed to draw or consult books. "The college library," the Yale catalog of 1854-5 states, "is designed for the use of the several faculties of the college, students connected with the theological, medical and philosophical departments." At Harvard in 1854 it was the rule that "no person, except the librarian and his assistants shall go into the alcoves of the general library, or take any book from the shelves therein, except under such special regulations as may hereafter be established." Another Harvard regulation was that "no academical exercises shall be allowed in the library. It shall never be lighted or illuminated; nor shall an open lighted candle or lamp be carried or used in it; excepting only when the librarian is obliged to seal official letters with wax he

may with proper precautions use a lighted taper for that purpose." A Maryland college reported at this time that "books are sometimes lent out to read; but the practice is discountenanced at present on account of former abuse of the privilege." At Washington College, in the same state, strangers were "sometimes, by courtesy, permitted to use the library." In 1848, at the University of Alabama, it was ordained that "the books shall ordinarily be received at the door, without admitting the applicant into the library room." The students were forbidden to take down or displace any book, and were "particularly required to observe order and decorum, while receiving books from the librarian, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty cents, and such other punishment as the case may require." Another Harvard regulation of 1854 illustrates vividly the difference between old and new conditions. "The books most suitable for the use of undergraduates shall be separated from the rest, and kept in the librarian's room, where they shall be accessible to the students and may be borrowed by them." This indicates how few the books were that were needed or considered "suitable for the undergraduates."

The number of volumes permitted to be drawn varied greatly. In 1850 at Amherst the professors were allowed an unlimited number; the students paid four or five cents a week for each book drawn. By 1870 professors were limited to having "not more than fifty volumes at any one time." At Brown in 1843 the rule was that "no person except officers of instruction shall borrow more than one folio, which he may keep four weeks; or one quarto which he may keep three weeks; or two octavos or two duodecimos, which he may keep two weeks." Instructors were allowed ten volumes at a time. In most places, however, the payment of the library term fee entitled the students to the privilege of drawing books.

The reference use of the libraries was but slight. At Columbia in 1850 "the yearly number of persons consulting the library without taking out books" was about one hundred and ten. At East Tennessee University the number was given as two hundred and forty.

The librarian

The smallness of the libraries and the slight required use of them in connection with undergraduate instruction, combined to render unnecessary in all but a few instances a librarian devoting his whole time to the care and administration of the collection. Hence there arose very naturally the custom of an instructor uniting his teaching work with the duties of librarian. It was both an obvious and an economical arrangement, and does not altogether deserve the reproaches that have been in later days bestowed upon it. It was no more incongruous in its time than the variety of subjects often taught by one professor. Where the dual office has been maintained long after both library and educational conditions called loudly for the whole service of a special official, a certain amount of censure is perhaps legitimate. But again it must be remembered that our colleges throughout the greater portion of their history have led a hand to mouth existence, and the need of a special officer was possibly often fully realized, but the means to fill it absolutely wanting. Public libraries felt the need sooner than academic institutions, the means to supply it were more readily found, and the municipal librarian became a reality and a power a whole generation before his collegiate brother. His position and its possibilities were fully recognized as early as 1850, as may be seen from the following regarding Mr. Charles Folsom of the Boston Athenæum, the nearest approach to a public institution then in Boston: "It is highly creditable to the wisdom of the trustees that they have chosen for this important post so ripe a scholar and so accomplished a gentleman. The influence of such an officer is incalculable, not only in forming far-seeing plans for the increase and arrangement of the collection, but in aiding the researches of learned men, in guiding the studies of youth, and in leading the intellectual pursuits of an educated community."

The New England college libraries prescribed the duties of the librarian in great detail. The Harvard regulations were especially minute and seem to have served as a model for several other institutions. The following may be cited:

"On his [the librarian's] election, he shall be furnished with an exact account of the state of the library by his predecessor, or by a committee appointed by the corporation to examine the library and draw up a written statement respecting it, wherein shall be specified the titles of all the missing books.

"He shall be held accountable for the safe keeping and good care of the books committed to his charge; and if any damage come to the library by his neglect or by his non-observance of the laws and regulations of the library, it shall be made good by him out of his salary or otherwise.

"[He] shall have the library put in order for examination, and shall require all the books to be returned and have them cleaned and arranged in their proper places."

At Amherst and at Williams the rule holding the librarian to strict accountability for loss or damage to the books was almost identical with the Harvard one just quoted, and was in force as late as 1873-4. At Williams the arrangements for supervising the librarian were particularly detailed. In 1873 one of the library statutes read: "In the month of June, annually, the books shall be taken down, and they and the shelves carefully dusted. It shall be the duty of the president and secretary to visit the library to see in what state it is, and whether the librarian has faithfully performed his duty. There shall be the same visitation and inspection by the president and secretary previous to the resignation of the librarian should it take place at any other time of the year."

At the University of Alabama he was required "to keep the library neat and clean, register all books, whether donations or purchased, record all books lent and returned, charge and collect all fines for violation of the library laws, and call in all books, without exception, in the week preceding vacation and commencement;" and, further, "in all things pertaining to his office, not expressly provided for in these laws, he shall be subject to the direction and control of the faculty."

This personal responsibility of the librarian for the collection committed to his care, may in part explain his reluctance to see its contents withdrawn too far from his control and supervision.

A few instances will suffice to illustrate the practice of combining the office of libra-

rian with that of instructor. At Amherst the bibliothecal post was held through fifty years by the following succession: the professor of Latin and Greek; the professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature; the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; the professor of mental and moral philosophy, and the professor of romance languages. At Colby, "the office of librarian was attached to that of the professor of modern languages from 1873 to 1891-2, when the entire time of the librarian was assigned to library and registrar work with a professor's salary." At Bowdoin, the post was for many years associated with the professorship of modern languages. In 1881-2 the catalog description was "College professor of modern languages, librarian and curator of the art collections."

Students' libraries

The libraries of the students' societies were an interesting and important feature of American college history. From the foregoing account it is obvious that the general library made small provision for contemporary literature and reading of a popular character; and the difficulties attending the use of the libraries were a discouragement and handicap to many who would otherwise have availed themselves of such resources as the institution possessed. These deficiencies and difficulties were met and overcome by the students themselves through the formation of libraries in connection with their literary and debating societies. Other and natural reasons were the need of material for the essays and debates which formed the serious part of the societies' activity, and the members' desire for the means of intellectual recreation ordinarily afforded by a gentleman's private library. Oftener than is the case nowadays the students had been accustomed to such facilities in their homes and felt the lack of them at college. The students' libraries usually comprised sets of the standard authors, the leading literary reviews, English and American, together with contemporary essays, fiction, travel, biography and history. They frequently became large, well-selected and carefully arranged collections, and one has only to glance over the portions of them still preserved in the main college libraries to see that the books were used and thumbed to an extent to which only the class

text-books of that day afford a parallel. In some instances creditable catalogs were prepared and printed, and it is well known how the work done by W. F. Poole, in connection with his society library at Yale, laid the foundations of the "Index to periodicals." Baldwin, one of the historians of Yale, says of these libraries: "The society libraries are composed of works of a less scientific, but, perhaps, more practical character than the general library. They embrace all the leading publications in polite English literature.

. . . In the cultivation of a just taste for composition, in aiding the students in investigations relating to subjects of academic disputation and in supplying their hours of leisure with the best means of gratification, these societies and libraries have proved highly important, and have uniformly received the encouragement of the faculty." An account of the Logonian society at Haverford says, "debates, essays, declamations, readings, fostered a desire for good books and an affection for the intellectual life. There was gathered a library of essays, poetry and travels, together with such entertaining books as were permitted by the rigid censorship of the manager. Fiction was altogether excluded." It often happened that the society libraries excelled or exceeded in size the college library. This was the case about 1850 at Amherst, Dartmouth, Hobart, Hamilton and Union. In 1849 the Lafayette College Library had 402 volumes, and the libraries of the literary societies were reported as being much "larger and valuable."

Conclusion.

The change from the conditions thus passed in review to those now prevailing in our foremost universities and colleges did not take place all at once. The improvement in library conditions usually came after the spirit of progress, new educational ideals, and new methods of instruction had made their appearance in a particular institution. And these things came to an institution only when it had the right men and sufficient means to accomplish them. If a convenient date is desired by which to mark off the old *regime* from the new, 1876 may fitly be chosen for two reasons: first, that year saw the formation of the American Library Association,

and the inauguration through its leading members of a national movement for the improvement of library conditions in general; and secondly, 1876 is the date of D. C. Gilman's first report as president of the Johns Hopkins University, an institution whose spirit, purpose and methods have had a far reaching influence upon higher education in this country. In that report President Gilman said, amongst other things: "But the idea is not lost sight of that the power of the university will depend upon the character of its resident staff of permanent professors. It is their researches *in the library and the laboratory*; . . . their examples as students and investigators, and as champions of the truth; their publications through the journals and the scientific treatises which will make the university in Baltimore an attraction to the best students and serviceable to the intellectual growth of the land."

This passage is quoted, not because Johns Hopkins was the only institution where a new note was being sounded, but because it describes so well the new ideal of the American University, and by implication indicated the part the library was in future to play in the work of education and the furtherance of research. Most college libraries are still in the early stages of progress toward the realization of this ideal; but the path to it is fairly clear.

NOTE. In so brief a sketch as the foregoing it has not been thought necessary to burden the pages with references to all the authorities for the statements made. The following is a brief list of the more important, although many more were examined: Baldwin, E. *Annals of Yale College*. 2d ed. 1838, 8°.

Bureau of Education, *Contributions to American educational history*, 36 vols. v.d.

Harvard College. *Statutes and laws*. 2d ed. Cambridge, 1854, 8°.

Jewett, C. C. *Notices of public libraries in the United States of America*, Wash., 1851, 8°.

Public libraries in the United States of America, their history, condition, and management. Wash., 1876. 8°. (Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Education, Special Report, Pt. 1.)

Rhees, W. J. *Manual of public libraries, institutions, and societies, in the United States, and British Provinces of North America*. Phila., 1859. 8°.

The publications of the various colleges; catalogs, registers, statutes, library reports and catalogs, and the published histories of the several institutions.

THE INDETERMINATE FUNCTIONS OF A COLLEGE LIBRARY*

BY JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Librarian State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.*

WHEN a person is young, or very young, time stretches out like an ocean — everything seems possible, life's enthusiasms are poetized, the fires of infatuation burn with electric brilliancy, worlds are tossed about, romance, with perfume and with color, makes spice islands of the desert places, and the only errors regretted are those of conservatism and dotage.

During the period of youth, Indirection is at the helm, Purpose runs riot through the day's work, and Progress wends its way over the back trail of digression in its search for the main thoroughfare of Life's procession.

In such manner do most of us reach the mark of forty years and find ourselves unknown and the task untouched.

At this point we look back and try to see the future in the past, which is, perhaps, to commit ourselves to folly with less excuse than that of youth. The future is not in the past at all, else any man may be a prophet of more or less honor at home and abroad.

Conditions change even as we pass. Even in physical rhythm and cadence it is doubtful that things recur. Not any two waves beat alike and never were two blows of a hammer identical.

So, then, it is our case that we have had great purpose and that we have weighed and considered and postponed until youth has given us no credentials that carry far into the future, and we have scarcely any great authority for having lived our insignificant span of the past.

But, if it appear to any of us that we are back in the highway — the main thoroughfare of life, we may speak with some modesty, though our modesty may seem oddly dressed — we may measure the projections of institutional efficiency, and ink in the dull pencilings of the future as we vaguely trace them.

At this station point let us measure things, make our projections of the efficiency of that institution we call the college library, and plot the whole as if in a note book.

The college or university president resembles a clerk at a delivery desk (also the librarian). The world steps up to the counter, and, with a brutal display of bad manners, an insistent demand and an unbecoming lack of proper respect, asks for things — many unheard-of things.

The institution official feels that the stamp of authority and long test is upon his wares. He thinks that the world does not know, treats him like a child who asks for tarts or candy. The world is busy and goes to some other shop. The institution is not responsive. The world makes little fuss about the failure in service and straightway establishes attempts at service nearer the purpose of his inquiries. Whether this is right or wrong has nothing to do with the case as it is.

I have a friend with whom I sit and chat occasionally. We have settled nearly all of the human problems a hundred times, and he says that all the functions of a college are indeterminate and that the library does not escape. To claim general culture for the college is but a confession and a concession, as he puts it. He says that general culture frequently means the dead level of standardized mediocrity and that no amount of rah-rah cheers or who's-who statistics can do more than to show that the student is merely ahead of his college in efficiency. He has a parody on Emerson's "Compensation" and declaims it thus:

"Ever since I was a boy I have wished to write an essay on Education; for it seemed to me that on this subject life was ahead of the college and pedagogy and that the people knew more than the teachers taught."

Then, for the sake of argument, I tell my friend that he does not know what he is talking about.

That's the way we settle the affairs that seem to need our attention.

Of course we shall always differ as to values. It is just possible that the most intangible things are the most real, potent and everlasting in race efficiency and that the

*Read before A. L. A. College and Reference Section, Asheville Conference.

subjective within the individual is doing the world's work; but all of that can be relegated to another time and place—to a monograph on the genius of a people in terms of education.

Higher education is in a period of transition from the classical and cultural viewpoint to meet a vocational demand. Pressed on all sides by a world of industrial and commercial activity and influenced by the spectacle of a series of rapid readjustments such as the world has never seen and which makes nearly every institutional function indeterminate, education is revising its creed and contemplating a complete overhauling of its machinery.

While a special class of colleges and technical schools profess to be essentially practical and vocational in purpose, nearly all the other schools, also, exhibit this methodical and scientific turn of affairs in curricula and administration.

The change of conditions has been a comparatively rapid process, and whether for better or for worse is not the immediate concern of this paper. It is merely mentioned as a fact needing no proof.

The disturbance may be in response to the commercialism of our time, to specialization, to industrial necessity or to some other unnamed social force which stirs, rubs its eyes, stretches itself and prepares to stalk abroad.

The flexibility of elective courses, the proposal to shorten the college career, the introduction of undergraduate, technical courses in which the word "technical" has a new meaning not associated with engineering, science or commerce—all these things point to new and indeterminate functions of higher education and imply an increased and varied service by which the demands of a nation are met by its institutions.

A survey of the educational field will show that no school is so isolated that it has escaped this tendency toward indeterminate functions, and that is a most hopeful sign of the probable efficiency of higher education and of its re-establishment in the confidence of the people.

This idea of projected and indeterminate functions of an institution is fundamental and should not be confused with mere enterprise and advertisement. It is a force which will

exhibit itself through human response to environment. Just as fine art is the human response to beauty within and without, so the solution and statements of new functions depend upon the responsive, sympathetic human within the institution. In the case of the college library, that must mean the organism, the brain and the service in library affairs adjusted to the educational environment.

The library of a college is an educational institution within an institution and its functions are usually determined by the response of its environment to the library service. A college library should be prepared to assume new duties and functions as soon as the college shows a willingness to accept and support new service.

Let us eliminate from all thought of discussion those college libraries that are merely perfunctory because of inanition, anæmic conditions or incurable disease, and confine ourselves to normal libraries subject to the ordinary accidents of environment and parentage which are above the hopelessly defective and delinquent classes.

A great many libraries are doing only what has to be done. A library may be very busy in the performance of definite functions as determinate as a nail-making machine and find itself somewhat nearer the scrap heap of civilization at the end of a ten-year or twenty-year period of work, worry, wear and tear. And are not nails and nail making useful and worthy things in life, as we be nail makers and mongers?

Yes, of course. And so are stage coaches and taverns and stage drivers and tavern keepers and tapsters, if you will persist for argument's sake.

The pressure brought to bear upon the college library has not been sufficient to disturb a complacency that is its heritage, and its dependent organization within the pale of college administration is the prime cause of its retarded growth. The college library is in leading strings—in babyhood. Its grown-up, adult functions are problematic—indeterminate.

The college library is destined to be greater than any department of instruction—to be the obvious center of college and university scholarship, and the college libra-

rian fifty years hence will be the most important member of a faculty—the dean, as we say.

In character, scholarship and service the present college librarian is deficient when measured with his occupation, and that is also true of his neighbors, all because of the indeterminate phases of things educational.

The deficiency is not apparent with modern standards; but the new generation of librarians will look back upon him with that mingled feeling of pity, wonder and doubt which we now bestow upon "the old-fashioned librarian."

I have intimated that the first problem in the indeterminate category is specialization. Allow me to take the agricultural college library where intensive and particular service has become imperative. Agriculture, engineering, domestic science and public health, with a condensed general collection for current student use, is the plan upon which we are building our modest collection in Colorado. With variations, this is true of others, that they develop towards perfection in special service.

We are to cease accumulating books for the purpose of reading accessions numbers and making a mere bigness.

A large number of books costs too much and takes too much room. The problem of storage can never be solved except by intensive collections. There should be a national clearing and storage house for books we do not need in our libraries. We should keep only the books we need and dispose of the others.

Special service is the only kind that really counts and contributes toward scholarship and research work in a library, and special service is the product of intensive collections. What we are pleased to call reference and research work is drifting out of the hands of librarians into the offices of specialists because we are given to digression in our work and because we are desultory and diffuse with many books and things that are inconsequential. This has been forced upon me in my own work, both in research work and in technical indexing and analysis of testimony and evidence. A specialist in chemistry, engineering, legislation, or any technical subject who finds himself called as

an expert cannot go to the college librarian of to-day and place the matter in the hands of a bibliographical specialist for research assistance. He needs just that sort of help for the study of special cases, and that is one of the crying needs of expert work in all lines.

Transportation facilities will be improved within a few decades so that a man in the West may go to Washington, or Madison, or Topeka in less time than he now spends on a journey to his local library and return; but without considering the transportation, he must take the journey in any event in order to get his material. When engaged upon the historical research for the Kansas-Colorado water suit the Colorado man found it cheaper to go to Topeka or Washington than to maintain a special collection in Colorado.

So, then, it seems to me that libraries will cease indiscriminate collections of nothing in particular as soon as they pass into the hands of the new generation trained to the new demands of service, and that by co-operation and division of responsibility the college library shall become noted for special service. The great mass of books in storage and the details of inconsequent service are sapping library efficiency everywhere. There are not 50,000 books worth a place in any one main college library to-day. There should be a graveyard or tomb for library books no longer useful—a national storehouse of elimination.

While special collections must come to satisfy the demand for special service, the immediate problem concerns the general service for the college and its community. "Longer hours," "Sunday opening" and book-selling are three things which I have selected from a long list of things which are nearly upon us and are probably adopted in part in a few libraries to-day. To increase the time schedule is expensive and breaks into the habits of the librarian; but it it with us and will spread to all healthy libraries as the administrative ability appears.

The meanest bibliographical equipment of a college library is better than that of the local bookseller, and the process of auditing and paying publishers' bills, on the average, is more satisfactory than the payments of the shopkeeper who deals in everything from

jewsharps to wall paper and paint in order to carry less than 1000 books in stock.

The bookseller of the bibliophile type is not quite extinct but he is disappearing, usually into the abyss of bankruptcy in spite of the publishers' plans for his rescue and welfare. His only hold upon the community is his willingness to extend credit which, in the end, is really his ruin.

The publisher now understands, or will soon come to see, that the librarian is the best of booksellers and that a library is an excellent book rendezvous and stock display.

It is certain that the whole book trade is unsettled and that it must be reorganized sooner or later, and while there is no space here for details, a study of the subject leads one to that permanent book center, the library, as an inevitable factor in the problem. Many librarians are now ready for the innovation and the new generation will add to the number. By sympathy and training the publisher and the librarian should be good partners, and it is unfortunate that the amenities are not always observed. They are destined to work together very soon, or the publishers must operate a chain of bookstores from Maine to California.

All this means an extensive service beyond students and faculty in every town which does not support a large public library in addition to the college library, or where the remoteness of the public library leaves a large territory adjacent to the college library.

Then it appears that a very important function of the college library is to assume the responsibilities of a public library, and nothing but sheer indifference and a lack of administrative ability deters the performance. Nothing but tradition stands in the way of getting that sort of public service on a business basis. It is a college function without doubt in every town where it is possible. The people are coming who will see to it if we do not.

After this brief indication of the nature of book collections and library service, which is but partial in this paper, let me say a word of other things which may be grouped as miscellaneous for the sake of brevity.

Special displays, fête days, bulletins of educational value, student affairs (intercollegiate sport, for example) and other evidences

of human interest should have their places in the college library as they now have them in public libraries. Fine art, even in the technical schools, should have a place.

The librarian should be a professor of books and reading; but that is trite. He should encourage book design and book binding, and should have a small shop and kit of tools. Library handicraft is very useful; but the good will of students and the enthusiasm for the library is more useful, and a workshop is a social addition just as the bookstore will be.

The library staff must receive better pay for better service than in any other college department, and that will come when we have more men in that service. Any service dependent upon women may be never so good, but it will always be incidental, intermittent and adventitious. Women do some of our best work, and those who will stay with the work are of equal importance with men. I have in mind two or three reference librarians who are women, and I know of no man who is superior in service and devotion to the profession. My point is not a point of adverse criticism, nor has it aught to do with women because they are women. Society is so organized that we cannot depend on the continuous service of women, and in too many cases they lack initiative and administrative ability. I risk something in making a plain statement of my views in this matter, but I know that I shall be forgiven for one reason or another, whether complimentary or not.

The librarian must travel whether he thinks he can afford to do so or not. He must visit other libraries in place of much reading and correspondence. I go on a pilgrimage every year for a month and keep a-going until my money is all gone and I have to go home penniless but happy.

Congress should make a law providing that no library is eligible as a document depository until a special document clerk shall be employed for the document service in that depository. Like many of my plans, this has the air of asking for more money than we now afford for library service. That is true, and it is also true that we are not receiving one-half the money that will come to us without a struggle when the new conditions shall elevate the library to its proper place

in the work of national education. The only fear is that we shall not know what to do with the money and shall waste it as it is now wasted in nearly every library in the United States.

The economics of library management will surely eliminate needless service and storage when it seeks to give intensive service. We shall soon cease to waste money on weak, mediocre duplication and foolish efforts to cover all knowledge in each library. Again I wish to say that a large part of the subject matter in a library should be encyclopaedic, meaning condensed, and that the remainder should be intensive and worth while. Libraries will slowly emerge from the commonplace and become notable as they obey this law of service, and, on the other hand, they will sink into uselessness or perfunctory service as they disobey the law of intensity.

In my own library I am a stickler for consistent, technical work in records of all sorts; but I realize that the soul of a library may be lost by worship of machinery. That's what ails our public school system to-day. False gods, then, are a menace to great service, and while cataloging, for example, is a science which I exalt, we should note that there are many amateurs in the library work who have lost themselves in the worship of system. Having learned a few rules, which are very good things for their purpose, they take vain pride in their accomplishments. As a Brahmin enjoys caste so they appreciate the high signs and symbols which seem to separate them from their people. There should be some force a trifle sterner than gentle admonition applied as a deterrent or prophylactic. These good people are dragging us into ill repute. Theodore Munger says that "The kind, wise world has rods in pickle that will take the conceit out of the young. . . ."

The offense does not lie in system, but in the fact that systems are so used as to frighten or freeze the people we should help.

Paolo Uccelli is credited with saying, "Ah, how beautiful a thing is perspective!" A glance at his drawings is the best comment upon the beauty of perspective. He has dragged it into his pictures to the exclusion of anything else. And he was a good soul with the best of intentions and possessed with an enthusiasm for his art not excelled by the

other Italians. He lacked just the thing he thought he had—perspective, or, as we say in the literary sense—proportion.

The saving sense of humor or proportion does not abide with slavery or fanaticism. The sense of humor and proportion is divorced from many otherwise worthy things and the divorce is upon the best grounds and the best reason in the world—incompatibility.

I speak of this because it now stands as a block in the road over which we must travel in determining the functions of the college library.

There are, however, new ideas in cataloging, yet not new, because the public libraries are now doing the very things I have in mind as a part of the college library work. These departures in cataloging and indexing are also along the line of intense service. More special indexing of co-operative or individual nature is needed by specialists, and we should till our small fields as the successful farmer is learning to do if we would get the yield that is possible. No educational institution should be so well equipped for special indexing as the college library, and when the college is opened to the people of all sorts and conditions its library will begin its career of special service which shall be scholarly, eminently respectable and indispensable to its constituency.

While my subject is unfinished and treated briefly, I must conform to the limits of time and space in this paper. Allow me to point out that this is not an argument, nor do I intend to say that any particular change or readjustment is the right thing. It is my purpose only to indicate the tendencies which I feel in my own work and which I have seen in my neighbors' work. Some few of these changes and additions appeal to me as quite reasonable; others force themselves upon me by insistence and recurrence. Most of the writing here is the result of experience with the needs of professional men and the constant demand which they make without regard to the present equipment and service of our libraries. Indeed, I find myself too frequently in the position of an apologist for library service with these hard headed, practical men of affairs whose education is often superior to that of the librarian. They show

me quite clearly that much of our work is silly tatting and that it is never of use to any one. With their present spirit it will be a question of a few years only when they will begin to train their own bibliographical experts while we plod on unmindful of the fact that the work of to-day and of our own time is of greater worth to a library than the treasures we may possibly hoard and pass on to a posterity which finds it necessary to revise and edit that which we think done for all time.

The things which are going on all about

us in the world of affairs should be noted with regard to their relation to the special work of the library, and while we need not forget that the college library is not a buffet lunch, we can learn even from him who serves his customers. Let the college librarian take a little journey into the work-a-day world for a month or two, talk with workers in the intellectual fields, note their demands for service, and come back to his literary shop and charging desk and think truly upon the administrative house cleaning his library really needs.

REFERENCE WORK IN PUBLIC AND IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES: A COMPARISON AND A CONTRAST*

By WALTER B. BRIGGS, *Reference Librarian Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

THE facts and conclusions presented in this paper are based upon the writer's service in definite reference work, of eight years in a college library and of three years in a public library. It is not a broad survey of reference work in many libraries, but treats chiefly reference work as developed in Harvard University Library and the Brooklyn Public Library. The principles and problems, here noted, are probably common, however, to a greater or smaller extent, to the libraries in these two classes.

Comparison will be made, first, of the reference collections; second, of the readers, and character of the questions asked, and third, of the administration and functions, of the reference departments.

First, as to the reference collections. In the college library will be found the usual general reference books, the United States documents, the bound volumes and current issues of periodicals, and the so-called "reserved books," which are the books brought together by the officers of instruction for the use of the students in their various courses. In the Harvard library open reference collection there are, approximately, 5000 general reference books, 5100 United States documents, 3300 bound periodicals, 11,000 reserved books.

In the public library may be found practically the same collection, with the exception of the "reserved books." The Patent Office publications, state and municipal documents,

local history and genealogy are in greater demand in the public library, and form a part of the reference collections of the larger public libraries.

Although the "reserved books" are lacking in most of the public libraries, there is an increasing tendency to co-operate with the local educational institutions, and to advise the teachers to reserve books upon a subject that many pupils are studying. This good practice also obtains in connection with debates, club work, lectures, and topics of popular interest.

Secondly, the readers in the college library are the officers of instruction, the students and persons engaged in literary work. Much of the reading of the largest class, the students, is of an elementary character, and is repeated year by year by the new classes. Although it is true that by the present method of instruction there is not the former narrow holding to one text-book in a subject, and that collateral reading and original investigation is required, it is safe to say that the majority of the readers in the college reference room use books to which more or less definite reference has been made by an instructor. Mr. Koch, in his recent report upon the University of Michigan Library, writes of "The congestion of students at the delivery desk . . . caused by the students coming to the library after a lecture and rushing to the desk with call slips for books to which their professors had just referred them."

The first service of the library to these readers is to furnish enough copies of the books wanted. Suggestions from the reference attendant that some other work covers

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the subject are not always received with favor by the students, who are not particularly sorry that they do not obtain the books, as it gives an excuse for not preparing the lessons.

The advanced student has the assistance of his instructor in advising as to the literature of his subject, not only when he first takes it up, but continually, and he naturally goes to the specialist rather than to any library assistant. In many of the college courses instructors meet with the students, at the library, to assist and advise about the books to be used. While this is a growing practice in undergraduate courses, it has long been the method in the advanced seminary work, and seminary rooms in the library building constitute one of the present demands of the college professor.

Thus specialists in every subject are available in a college library, and much responsibility is taken from the shoulders of the reference attendant, who can obtain the same help when need arises.

It does not follow that an inexperienced desk attendant is all that is needed in the college reference room. The best educated and most practical person that can be obtained is in place here. He should be one in whose ability the students have confidence, because he can thereby save them and the professors much time. Tactfully to find out what is wanted and give the student help in subjects that yearly come up in college instruction is his province, and sometimes he may even render assistance to the young instructor who, however, is not always as ready to ask and receive it as is the older professor. But in the matter of calling attention to books and articles that come under his eye he can be of great assistance to every department of instruction.

Emphasis, however, has been made upon an important help in college reference work that is not readily available in public library work. That the public library should avail itself of the advice of specialists, and come in touch with those in its community that can best give assistance upon difficult subjects is a lesson that can be learned from the method of the college library. When wisely developed it will certainly make for greater efficiency in public library work. By telephone, letter, and personal interview this invaluable assistance should be obtained.

It is fully as important that the librarian and reference worker should have this corps of professional advisers in his reference work, as that the library should have advisors in book selection in purchasing books. Many expensive and authoritative works are, without question, in our public libraries to-day which are not used as they might be, through the necessary inability of the one or two or three reference workers to be specialists in all subjects.

The bureaus of information carried on in some of the large newspaper offices, with but a handful of books, are doing valuable work by this means, and it is a modern business method that our libraries may well inquire into. In this respect the reference department should be like a telephone switchboard, the center which receives questions and makes connection between the inquirer and the source of information, whether it be a book or a person.

While the college library has a selected constituency "the public library exists for all the people." I quote Mr. Wellman, in his 1903 report of the City Library, Springfield, Mass.: "Its functions may be roughly divided into two general classes. The first of these includes its endeavor to aid the systematic reader, the worker, or the serious student. The second covers its efforts to exert a general educational influence in the community through the promotion of miscellaneous reading." The reference department has to do chiefly with the first of those two classes, although the miscellaneous reader can be influenced, sometimes, to become a systematic reader and student, by wise selections of reserved books upon topics of interest and by reading lists.

It is, however, the great class of workers who are to-day testing the efficiency and value of the reference work in the public library of our cities. The majority of the inquirers are in immediate need of information on their particular subject. Facts, not theories, are the modern demand of the clergymen, lawyers, engineers, artists, newspaper writers, city officials, bank clerks, bookkeepers and artisans in the various trades. The clergyman wants statistics concerning the resources of the country, the value of the recent grain harvest, for his Thanksgiving sermon; or the number of persons killed in railroad accidents during

the past year. The lawyer rushes in during the evening and desires to place and verify a quotation from some article on a western mining district, and when the quotation is found in a government report goes away with the remark that it will help him win his case in court the following morning. The artist wants illustrations of antique lamps, Indian costume, Roman ornament, an Italian peasant of the 16th century, Byzantine designs in art, theatrical scene painting, and ideas for a "Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah" exhibit at Coney Island. These are all actual questions of the last two years. The park commissioner wants material upon boulevards and speedways in various cities, to enable him to prepare an argument for an increased appropriation for such road-building in his own city. The newspaper writer wishes to obtain material for an article upon the prominent citizen, just deceased; the date and route of the first trolley-car in Brooklyn, the bonded indebtedness of New York City, the city debt limit, the debt of Prospect Park, and the names of the persons subscribing toward the erection of forts in New York harbor in the war of 1812. The bank clerk and bookkeeper want books upon the care of estates, corporation accounting and cost keeping. The banker wants the latest mining laws of Mexico and South America, and information about the drainage basin of a certain Tennessee river where it is planned to erect a mill. Material is wanted upon electric motors for organs, paper folding machinery, rope making, silversmithing, electric sparking coils, how to color brick clay, receipts for soda fountain syrups, for shoe blacking, acetic acid formula for a Worcestershire sauce, "the French for lemon ice cream with cherries," a celluloid that will take ink properly, oil-cloth design and manufacture, cash register systems, mushroom culture, Angora goats, etc. Enough questions have been given to show the practical nature of the demand and the fact that the inquirers come with some definite need.

Our civil service system is sending to the library persons whom it is a pleasure to help. Perhaps the greater number of these have had practical experience in some trade or clerical work, and are learning how much they can get from books to prepare themselves for better work and better positions. Firemen, electricians, plumbers, food inspectors,

truant officers, and those in every branch of federal, state and municipal work are coming more and more to use the library.

It is often difficult to know how much help to give an inquirer in the subjects of law and medicine. I am inclined to think that it is better to say more often than we do, that we cannot give any safe advice and refer the person in need to the lawyer or the physician. Here are samples of legal questions, "Does the law require a step-daughter to support her step-mother, or can the step-mother be placed in some state charitable institution?" This inquirer was referred to the legal adviser connected with the Associated Charities. "Can a person who had obtained a divorce in New Jersey remarry in New York?" This question was asked one evening at a branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The query was telephoned to the main reference department and the answer was wanted at once, as the inquirer was planning to be married that evening.

The questions also show the need of having many statistical reports and annuals, and having them up to date. That this is often impossible we all know. It is difficult to convince a business man that the last report of the government upon mineral resources is 1905, that the latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education is the 1903-04 report, or that the report of the Comptroller of the City of New York for 1904 was only published in separate form, in January, 1907.

Naturally there is more demand for this federal, state, and city statistical material in the public than the college library, and here is another opportunity and need for the public library to become much more efficient than the average library appears, at present, to be. When the public library develops, to some extent at least, the same close relations to the other municipal departments that a college library bears to the departments in a university, and is as anxious to call the attention of the Park Department, the Board of Education, the Board of Health and other city departments to new books and literature upon their particular subjects as is the book agent, then there will be less criticism and less trouble in obtaining proper appropriations for the library. Why should not our city libraries follow the good example of the Library of Congress and the state libraries, notably those of New York, Wisconsin, and California in ren-

dering assistance to the legislators in our city governments? If the library took the initiative and prepared lists of references upon subjects that came before the aldermen and council and sent them to the chairmen of important committees, the ignorance as to the usefulness and practical help of the library would pass away and in its place would come warm support. That there is a demand for such reference work is shown by the recent establishment of the Department of Legislative Reference of the city of Baltimore, a new municipal department. I believe, however, that the public library should be prepared to do this work, to a greater extent even than the statistical departments in the Boston and Chicago libraries. The fact should not be forgotten that the public library is a municipal department. For the business man the public library should also endeavor to do to some extent what is being done by the library of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums.

The more strictly literary work with the schools, clubs and literary workers has purposely been left untreated, for that has been the subject of many papers in the past, and the present need seems to be to prove to business men the practical value of the library. That this is our common feeling may be seen from a reading of the various public library reports. In Mr. W. L. Brown's last report of the Buffalo library we read: "Scarcely a day passes that some busy-looking workman does not come in to look up a formula, to copy a design or a few estimates, or to ascertain which volume helps him in his particular perplexity, and hurry off with it."

It is impossible that one person should have knowledge even of an elementary character of all the many and unexpected subjects that arise in public library reference work. In the few large libraries this is provided for by departments with specialists in charge. The small library is not so fortunate, but it is the writer's opinion that much valuable help is furnished by tactful and ingenious librarians and assistants, under limitations and conditions that do not prevail in the college library and the few large public libraries with their several departments. It is hoped that there may be suggestions in this paper that will enable them even under these limitations to become increasingly efficient.

THE COLLEGE STUDY AT COLUMBIA

In the opening of Hamilton Hall in February as the special home of Columbia College, two early declarations made by President Butler have been substantially realized, viz., that "in the long run the greatest university will be the one which devotes the most care to its undergraduates," and that "too much care and attention cannot be given to the students in Columbia College." A prominent feature of this building is a room more than fifty feet square, occupying the easterly end of the second floor and lighted on three sides by nine large windows, furnished as a library and study. It has ten long tables comfortably accommodating 120 students. Around the walls on open shelves are placed the choice collection of historical works made by the Department of History, numbering 2300 volumes, and also some 3000 additional volumes of new books freshly selected by the professors in other departments of the college expressly for the use of college students. In addition, from 700 to 900 volumes of books in the "required reading" for the several courses of college study are kept on special reserve behind a loan desk. These are mainly works needed for temporary use, borrowed from the general library.

"The establishment of the college study," says Dr. Canfield in his annual report to President Butler, "is an excellent illustration of our desire to help undergraduates to help themselves, our constant effort to develop in the student self-reliance in the selection and use of books. It also enables us to test a theory which is not new, but which thus far has never been put into actual practice. That is, that a collection of not to exceed 6000 volumes, carefully selected and kept fresh and up to date in every sense of the word, is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of the undergraduates of the average college. This has been given just a half year's trial, and the result is entirely satisfactory. . . . The use of this collection has increased steadily since its opening day, averaging nearly 1100 readers each week; and from officers and students alike come words of commendation and satisfaction."

The books of the college study are loaned out only for use over night or from Saturday until Monday morning. Undergraduates are expected to do their "required reading" here, but they are not forbidden to use the main library and to draw from it books for general reading. They seem to prefer this "undoubtedly the best lighted, best ventilated and most commodious reading room on the campus"—appreciate its many advantages, maintain the best of order with a minimum of supervision, and give to it that scholarly atmosphere befitting a library so well equipped for use as a veritable college study all their own. C. ALEX. NELSON.

THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM CENTENARY*

It is scarcely too much to speak of the Boston Athenæum as *par excellence* the scholars' library of America. The trustees have done well to commemorate its centenary, not with "cakes and ale," but by the publication, from the income of the Robert Charles Billings fund, of a dignified volume, uniform with previous publications, on "The influence and history of the Boston Athenæum, from 1807 to 1907." The first leaf of the volume gives lists of the officers and trustees in 1807 and in 1907; the first is of men whose names were to become famous in Boston and America, and the last includes names that stand for men and families noted in literature and achievement beyond their city and their country. To one of these, Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, was committed the preparation of the opening paper on "The influence of the Athenæum on literature in America," which justifies the rank above indicated for its library. Fifty years ago Josiah Quincy published an exhaustive history of the Athenæum for its first half century, to which this volume is a fitting complement. Apology is made that portraits could not be given of all the distinguished men whose names have in some relation or another been associated with the Athenæum. But the interesting illustrations of the volume include, besides pictures of the successive homes of the Athenæum — Scollay's buildings in Tremont street, 1807; the Amory House in Tremont street, which it purchased in 1809; the Perkins house in Pearl street, 1822; the present Athenæum in Beacon street, in the environment of 1855; and several interior views, including the "Sumner staircase" (1849-89), the Art Room, 1905, and the hall, 1907 — portraits of most of its presidents, the chief benefactors, and the succession of librarians. The frontispiece is a portrait of William Smith Shaw, its chief founder and first secretary and librarian, whose devotion to his idol made him known as "Athenæum Shaw." There follow the dignified portraits of Rev. William Emerson (father of Ralph Waldo Emerson), editor of the *Monthly Anthology* and an original trustee, of Theophilus Parsons, first president, his successors, John Davis, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, and others; of William Burley Howes, chief benefactor, and other givers of treasure; of Hannah Adams, the first woman reader, and finally, but of first interest to librarians, a complete series of portraits of the librarians, lacking only that of the present librarian, Charles Knowles Bolton, whose regrettable modesty has interfered with the completeness of the series, and including besides that of "Athenæum Shaw," 1807-22; Seth

Bass, 1825-46; Charles Folsom, 1847-56; W. F. Poole, 1856-68; C. A. Cutter, 1869-92, and W. C. Lane, 1893-97. Those of Poole and Cutter are the more interesting because at the time of the founding of the American Library Association they, with Justin Winsor, constituted the trio leading in American librarianship when it became dignified as an organized profession.

Professor Wendell's introductory essay, in reviewing the influence of the Athenæum, recalls the foremost names in New England's contributions to literature. Among the borrowers were Rufus Choate, George B. Emerson, Edward Everett, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, President Quincy, and Daniel Webster. The historians, Bancroft, Palfrey, Prescott, Sparks, Parkman, Young, made extensive use of its collections in compiling their great works. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote of one of his occasional visits to the Athenæum: "The most remarkable sight, however, was Mr. Hildreth, writing his history of the United States. He sits at a table, at the entrance of one of the alcoves, with his books and papers before him, as quiet and absorbed as he would be in the loneliest study. . . . It is very curious thus to have a glimpse of a book in process of creation under one's eye. . . ." Bronson Alcott, William Ellery Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and George Ripley, who came there frequently, were readers of a wide range of serious literature, while among other visitors representing Boston culture of the mid-nineteenth century were George S. Hillard, Edwin Percy Whipple, Charles Sumner, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hannah Adams, Lydia Maria Child, Elizabeth Peabody, President Felton, of Harvard, and Edmund Quincy.

"Local enough all this may seem to any one disposed to smile at our Boston traditions," says Professor Wendell. "Yet it is hard to believe our memoranda insignificant. It is a real truth that the Boston of the mid-nineteenth century, whatever the positive value of its thoughts and expression, was the most memorable center of intellectual activity yet developed in English-speaking America. It is a real truth that the names we have hastily repeated were among those which helped make Boston memorable. It is a real truth that, in the Boston of their time, the Athenæum was already such a center of humane influence as we who know it to-day know it still to be. It is a real truth that, time and again, they visited it as a shrine of learning, confident that here they should find awaiting them something of what they sought. It is a real truth that each and all of them were happily and never ignobly productive. And thus considering them, we may grow to feel that our sentimental love for the Athenæum has a double consecration. It is not only consecrated by our reverent acknowledgment of all it has done for ourselves; it is consecrated more deeply still by our growing and

* The Athenæum centenary: the influence and history of the Boston Athenæum from 1807 to 1907, with a record of its officers and benefactors and a complete list of proprietors. . . . The Boston Athenæum, 1907. xiii, 236 p. O. il.

enduring conviction that just such significance, in elder time, made it a force for righteousness and for inspiration amid that generation to which we point, and to which our children shall point, if any one dare to question whether our pride in New England be justified."

Professor Wendell's paper, in pleasantly intimate fashion, suggests the characteristics which have always distinguished the Athenæum from the customary public library. "The influence of the Boston Athenæum," he says, "is a fact not so much in history as in the memories and in the lives of those who have had the happy fortune to know and to feel it. At least hereabouts . . . there has never been anything else quite like this truly social library, now grown to its hundredth year. It is in no sense a private place, yet it has qualities of privacy as fine as those of houses where the very fact of your reception is in itself a subtle pleasure. It is not a public place, where the whole world may jostle you . . . yet it has the impersonal generosity of such publicity as makes your presence in its halls and alcoves a cordial matter of course. It is not a haunt of solemn scholarship, dedicated to the almost religious pursuit of learning, as if in erudition lay salvation, yet it is no mere play-room, where you go to free yourself from the benumbing habit of responsible duties. . . . Instant intimacy with literature is what the Athenæum has come to mean to us above all things else. In other libraries you may find greater wealth of learning, and far more completeness of special authority; but this is the only one hereabouts where you may stray at will, and lay your hand on any volume; on any shelf, just as you may in your own house or in the house of a trusty friend. In every other such treasury of letters you find inevitably that you are not free to roam, but must avail yourself of the service of some licensed guide. Here, for once, the whole paraphernalia of catalogs and of skilled and kind attendants—who grow to be your friends—are not obstacles in your way, but only helps, to whom you may turn if you find yourself at fault. Unless you seek them you need never be reminded that they are here. If you seek, you shall find with a certainty beyond the general hope of this perplexing earth."

The chief contribution to the volume is the work of the seventh and present librarian, Charles Knowles Bolton, who in less than 50 well-filled pages runs the gamut of the hundred years' history, and whose paper is pleasantly summarized by the *Boston Transcript* as follows:

"The publication of the *Monthly Anthology*, or *Magazine of Polite Literature*, brought together a group of congenial literary spirits who in 1805 formed a society. The Boston Athenæum had its origin in the Anthology Society. At a meeting in Franklin Place,

Oct. 23, 1805, it was voted 'on motion of Mr. Emerson, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that a library of periodical publications be instituted for the use of the society.' In May the project was again urged by Mr. Shaw, who prepared a prospectus bearing the title, 'Proposal for the establishing of a reading-room in Boston, to be called The Anthology Reading-Room.' The room was to be open from nine to nine, and the dues were fixed at \$10.

"An eight-page circular, dated Jan. 1, 1807, heralded the new enterprise, stating that it already had 160 subscribers, rooms in Joy's Buildings, Congress street, and several hundred books received from the society or acquired by gift and purchase. It was to be an institution 'similar to that of the Athenæum and Lyceum of Liverpool in Great Britain.' The final plan permitted the rooms to be open from eight in the morning until nine at night, but no books or papers could be taken out. Newspapers from Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina and nearer states were to be on file, with English and French reviews and periodicals.

"In October, 1806, the Anthology Society had transferred the library to five trustees, William Emerson, John Thornton Kirkland, Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, William Smith Shaw, and Arthur Maynard Walter. The library was incorporated as the Boston Athenæum on Feb. 13, 1807, and the corporation organized April 7th. One hundred and fifty shares at \$300 each were authorized, to provide adequate funds, and the library was established in the early spring of 1807 in Scollay's Buildings, Tremont street, now the site of Scollay square. The library in the new rooms grew rapidly, both by purchase of books and by frequent gifts. In October, 1807, the Athenæum received from a number of citizens who had associated themselves together under the title of 'The gentlemen adventurers in Bowyer's historic lottery,' a set of Hume's 'History of England,' and these handsome folio volumes may still be seen upon the shelves.

"In 1809 the proprietors purchased the residence of Rufus G. Amory, north of King's Chapel Burying Ground, and used three rooms. Mr. Shaw, who was so active that people called him 'Athenæum Shaw,' was librarian and kept the institution alive through the War of 1812. In 1821 and 1822 Mr. Shaw kept a notebook, recording the duties of the janitor, which Mr. Bolton characterizes as a 'delightful compound of rules, precepts and soliloquies.' Under 1. he gives the duties 'not to be omitted,' thus:

I

"Every morning—Sweep the News-rooms, dust the tables, chairs, &c., and the Library-room. After breakfast clean the Lamps, & Lamp-room; see that all the books are in their places and even with the shelves.

"Monday and Thursday mornings sweep the Library-room & clean everything thoroughly; put clean sand into the spitboxes, and paper and pens into the desks.

"Saturdays sweep the first alcove and stairs. Clean the stoves and hearth every other Monday.

"Every day clean some of the Books and wax them.

"A place for everything & everything in its place."

Under II are duties "to be performed as opportunity may offer":

II

"A box of snuff is wanted.

"If you could have a Binder in the house it would be a great advantage.

"The books in the 12th room are very much exposed, as every person can have the key, & boys and girls spend hours in the room. Should not this be stopped & no person allowed to enter but with a proprietor?"

"The Athenæum was more than a library. As early as 1807 it purchased the apparatus of the Society for Cultivating Philosophical Knowledge. It absorbed other libraries. It outgrew its quarters and moved in June, 1822, from Tremont street to Pearl street, where a room was devoted to casts and other works of art. Its art gallery and annual exhibitions became famous.

"But as years went on the library grew, and on April 27, 1847, the corner-stone of the present building on Beacon street was laid. In July, 1849, the library of nearly 50,000 books was moved into the present quarters. It was not without much discussion that women generally were allowed to use the Athenæum library, but the doors were finally opened to them, in spite of Mr. Folsom's protest that the proposed concession to women 'would occasion frequent embarrassment to modest men.' It was not without a struggle, too, that the Athenæum resisted the proposed 'merger' with the Boston Public Library and happily preserved its own identity. Under Poole and Cutter, two pioneers in library sciences, the usefulness of the Athenæum was largely increased."

Mr. Bolton concludes:

"Visitors from other cities where Athenæums, founded during the lifetime of William S. Shaw, have failed to succeed, ask why the forerunner of them all retains its vigor. One might answer that it lives because, like a wise statesman, it serves its generation. When there was no art gallery it provided one. After the Museum of Fine Arts was founded, the Athenæum withdrew from the field. So it was with law, theology, and medicine. When contemporary special libraries languished, the Athenæum absorbed their collections. As new special libraries became firmly established, it again restricted

its field. When women, as a rule, read little beyond light literature, it was a scholar's retreat. To-day it is a family library. One might add, also, that it has been fortunate in its body of proprietors. More than a thousand families devoted to letters have held its shares from generation to generation, keeping the ranks complete—an achievement that Bostonians may view with pride.

"Through all its various changes, the Athenæum has represented what was best in Boston. The 'golden age' of New England literature grew with it and even within its walls. Its traditions are a part of its life, and are passed on from father to son. Because its ideals have been high the Athenæum has appealed to men who lead as well as to those who follow. And with their continued support success in the future seems assured."

To this succeeds a third chapter, on the special collections in the Athenæum: the Washingtoniana, of which the nucleus was the 384 volumes from President Washington's library, purchased in 1855 from Henry Stevens "of Vermont" and of London, cataloged in one of the most notable publications of the Athenæum; of Byroniana; the remarkable art collection, including the Stuart Washington portraits; the views of old houses, originating in the Thwing collection of 5600 views; the remarkably full collection of Confederate literature, begun by librarian Poole; the first editions of American authors; the collection of early Boston newspapers; the King's Chapel collection, being the library given to it by William III. in 1698; the set of early United States documents; the collection of gypsy literature, including the Groome library, purchased in 1901; the large number of broadsides and manuscripts; the nearly full series of Roxburghe Club publications; the recent collection of publications on the Dreyfus affair; and the still more recent purchases in Dutch history.

The succeeding features are an account of the permanent funds of the Athenæum, now approximating \$600,000, the full list of bequests with names of donors, a bibliography of publications issued by the Athenæum, the list of founders, the roster of officers throughout the hundred years, the full list of proprietors, and finally and deservedly, the names of members of the staff, past and present. The index, though not including the names of proprietors, contains so many references to men distinguished in literature and art that no future historian of American literature can avoid consulting it. Nine members of the Appleton family, nine Lowells, and so on, are to be found in this roll of honor.

The volume is a contribution to American literature, as well as to the literature of libraries, and forms an excellent precedent for the commemoration of the birthdays of our great libraries.

BEREA COLLEGE AND ITS LIBRARY

"Good old Berea,
Kind old Berea,
There's no spot in Kentucky
Quite so dear."

sing the students of Berea College, and the longer one stays in this region of sentiment and beauty, the more heartily one joins in the song. Situated on the last ridge of the mountain country which John Fox and Craddock have made familiar territory, Berea College sees the sun rise beyond Narrow Gap, the most western gateway to those gentle hills, and at the close of day may look out upon the bluegrass country, as Daniel Boone did, and watch the short southern twilight abruptly close in flames and shafts of gold.

Near the center of the campus and just in front of the most wooded part, where the squirrels frisk and the birds make melody, stands the Carnegie library building, into which we moved in December, 1906. The moving was accomplished by about 50 students, who, under direction of the staff, carried over from the next building about 23,000 volumes in three and a half hours. At the end of that time the books were standing on the new shelves in the same order in which they had stood on the shelves of the old library. A picturesque feature was the "umbrella brigade" which the students themselves suggested as the drops began to fall on the Saturday morning which had been appointed for the moving. A squad of about 10 young men held umbrellas over the students who were carrying the books, joining each man as he came from the recitation building in which the library had occupied rooms, holding the umbrella over the books, whether it protected the student or not, and leaving him at the door of the new building to go back and protect the next armful of books.

The new building was formally opened on the evening before commencement, June 4, 1907, at which time we were privileged in having Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University, with us. Standing by the loan desk, with the reading room and the delivery room filled by the faculty, students of the college department and invited guests, Dr. Canfield gave us, in his happiest vein, an impressive and stimulating address. A short trip to the nearest "knob" by some of the staff in the afternoon had given the rooms a wealth of maiden-hair fern decoration for this delightful occasion.

The library was classified according to the D. C. about 1895, by Professor Todd, who was filling the position of librarian as ably as he taught the sciences. This noble scholar and gentleman not only classified the library, but taught his student staff cataloging, and finally laid down his life in his self-sacrificing labors for the institution.

With the exception of a few clerical offices, the work of the institution is performed by students, and thus is earned the title which President Frost most values, the "poor man's

college." The library staff consists at present of 12 students and one permanent cataloger, who graduated in the class of 1904, having been on the staff in her senior year.

At the beginning of each term the staff schedule has to be reconstructed more or less to meet the three necessary and sometimes conflicting conditions, the student's classwork, his need to work enough to earn a certain sum of money, and the administration of the library. This present term the conditions are all met in a more satisfactory way than has been the case since my coming to Berea. Two members of the staff spend a certain period each day cataloging under the direction of the head cataloger, one of them being the children's librarian, who has been on the staff four years. She opens the children's room at 3 p.m., when the grade schools are dismissed—for Berea College, in common with many Southern institutions, begins with the primary department—takes charge of this room for an hour or two, the length of time varying with the season of the year. During this past summer the children's books were cataloged by this same student, who has, I am glad to say, two more years before she will leave college and deprive us of her increasing efficiency. The loan desk work is under the charge of one who has been on the staff more than a year and who is able to come when the library opens and remain during two lesson periods, an hour and a half. She records circulation, makes out fine-cards and straightens out what may have gone amiss on the preceding day and directs the loan desk work for the rest of that day. Staff meeting is held once a week, at which time instruction is given to the staff in groups of three or four, according to the length of time they have been on the staff, and the subjects in which they need regular instruction. Twice during my administration I have remained in Berea through the summer vacation. The library is open only in the p.m. during vacations, and during that time can easily be managed by one assistant. Each summer six or seven assistants have remained and we have constituted a sort of summer school. With a blackboard shaped to the proper proportions of a catalog card, ruled in white paint, a daily lecture in cataloging has been given. Reference work, classification, shelf-listing, accessioning, care of periodicals, have all received the attention needed to secure the results desired in this library, and in these two summers the students have been trained who have been able to be "student foremen" and take responsibility ever since. The enthusiasm and faithfulness of the student staff of Berea College Library is a constant joy to their chief.

A recent visitor, whose home is in New York City, after spending a fortnight or more in Berea, remarked that it was the most American place she had ever seen. Much has been written about the sturdy American stock still existing in these highlands of America,

and my own experience has verified all I have read. These young mountaineers are different from any young people I ever knew in the East; there is a simplicity, a freshness in their mental attitude, a reverence for ideals and a gentleness of manner that makes them most attractive. Most of them have had but little association with books before coming to us. In our fifth grade, a recent test gave 27 out of 40 who had never read one book in their lives, and many of these students were well along in their teens, some even past 20. Of those who had read some books, the titles they gave were in many cases those of books which are sent out in our travelling libraries. But their nearness to nature's heart and the isolation of their mountain homes has fostered and ministered to their poetic, imaginative natures, and they have a love for poetry and a feeling for good literature that are quite remarkable. When they begin to read Shakespeare they seem to have come to their own; upon questioning a student once as to his liking for Shakespeare I was told "he used the words we hear at home." Holpen for helped, gorm for muss, feisty for impertinent and many other survivals of Elizabethan English still echo among these hills.

During the last school year the percentage of fiction read was 38 per cent. of the whole circulation.

Berea College has about 60 travelling libraries; and each library contains about 25 books, and is put up in a wooden box made by students in our woodwork department. Our normal pupils take them when they leave us in June and use them in their schools until they return to Berea at the close of their six months' teaching, for the rural schools in eastern Kentucky are open from July 1 to Jan. 1, the roads in the mountains being well nigh impassable during the spring months. These libraries are fixed collections; each volume is numbered as such and such a volume in library so and so, and we do not make up travelling libraries, but we make up many a box of books, and send it where it is desired, to be kept as a permanent collection. Often a student who has had a travelling library with him during the six months' term of teaching writes for a box of books which he can leave with the community during the spring months and it is gladly sent. The use of our travelling libraries is not limited to the teachers, but they are the best medium by which to reach the people. The means of transportation are limited. Our extension workers cannot be loaded down by such heavy weights as books and magazines when they take their long trips through the mountains, unless they should take another team and wagon especially for that purpose. The railroads go through regions where such reading as we could supply would be appreciated, but unless there is some person to receive and distribute it, it would not be feasible to send literature by the railroads, except upon request, as we do now.

So that, at present, our chief channels are our normal pupils, though we gladly serve any one who requests anything from us. Quite frequently an extension of time for the travelling libraries is asked and usually given. Sometimes two teachers ask if they may exchange libraries as it will be easier for them than to get them back to Berea and have them charged again. Occasionally a person who is shut in by illness asks for something to read, and once the startling request came to me to donate a few volumes of my "own authorship and any others I might choose."

Our material for supplying these needs comes to us in many a box and barrel from the generous friends in the North, who have by their donations so nobly carried on the work of Berea College for many years. The sorting and disposing of the contents of these boxes and barrels form no inconsiderable part of the librarian's work. As the college library grows, more and more of the donated material can be used for the mountain work, and it is a great satisfaction to open something which contains just the sort of reading some teacher of a mountain school may have asked for shortly before. Of juvenile reading there is never enough; the constant request is for children's stories, and there is nothing which comes that is quite so acceptable all around as the *Youth's Companion*. The gift of 62 "brand" new, attractive children's books, sent not long ago by some members of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library through the kindness of Miss Clara Hunt, brought us such richness as can scarcely be conceived by those who live where books are numerous. They have been given out with care and received with undisguised joy. EUPHEMIA K. CORWIN.

A. L. A. SUBJECT HEADINGS—II

THE points brought up in the following article should not be decided upon without having read the principles and suggestions offered in the previous article (L. J., October, p. 435). In considering them, do not be troubled by what other libraries have done, what library schools have taught, or what rules and codes have recommended. Give your own experiences with your own constituency as it is—not as you would like it to be.

1. The catalog which is much used by the scholar or the specialist will undoubtedly need to distinguish between those books treating of a given science as a science purely and those books which discuss the objects with which the science is concerned, e.g. Man (the object) and Anthropology (the science); Christianity—Evidences and Apologetics; Coins and medals and Numismatics; Language, Literature, and Philology; Insects and Entomology; Fossils and Paleontology; and similar subjects.

In the foregoing illustrations, the first term would cover all descriptive material whether popular or scientific, while the second term would cover those works dealing with the

History, Study and teaching, etc., of the science, or its methods, results, scope, philosophy and systematic treatises, etc. For example, the history of Entomology is quite a different thing from the history of Insects, and would be carefully differentiated by the majority of readers in the specialists' or the scholars' reference library. I am not sure, however, that the public library's constituency would make such clear distinctions; and that it may not be better to stretch the point of strict accuracy for the sake of keeping all the material together under the best-known term—Insects.

Or, would it be better to use both distinguishing terms for certain subjects more or less familiar, like Botany (Plants), Zoology (Animals), Anthropology (Man), etc.; while for subjects less familiar and scarcely apt to be wanted as a science, refer the scientific name to the descriptive name, *e.g.*, Paleontology *see* Fossils; Philology *see* Language, Literature? In replying, give a list of those which are more useful for your constituency under the descriptive name only, and those which are more useful under both descriptive and scientific names.

2. Combined headings have been suggested as more useful for the small library than separated headings, *e.g.*, Banks and banking; Actors and acting; Booksellers and bookselling, etc. This is undoubtedly true for slightly growing subjects, but the principle is to be followed with great caution for those libraries that are certain to increase rapidly within the next ten years, otherwise the growing subject soon gets overloaded with gradually diverging material wanted for widely different purposes, as Labor and laboring classes, Flowers and floriculture, Mines and mining, etc. Kindly submit a list of those combined headings which your constituency almost invariably needs kept together.

3. In the foregoing combinations, which word expresses the *chief* occasion for call—the person, institution, etc., or the business? For example, are the majority of your calls for something on the business of banking or something on the actual banks in existence, their history, statistics, etc.? If the former, then the heading should read "Banking and banks;" if the latter, it should read "Banks and banking," and similarly for other combined headings. "Mines and mining" works better if separated. The investor and citizen or student looking up the statistics and history want information on "Mines and mineral resources" together, while the engineer, the practical miner and the teacher or student of industrial arts want "Mining." Neither class of inquirers likes to be bothered with the material for the other class, as a rule. Please send in other subject headings now generally combined which your experience with readers proves to be better if separated.

4. How closely do your readers mentally classify the following subjects: Secondary education, Ancient history, Historical geog-

raphy, Gothic architecture, Domestic architecture? Do they, as a rule, think in a hazy, general way of the large subject Education, History, Geography, Architecture, not using the specific term Secondary, Ancient, Historical, Gothic or Domestic; or, if they do use it, not thinking of it as setting the specific phase apart from the general subject? If so, then the subjects would read: Education, Secondary; Geography, Historical, etc. On the other hand, do the readers sharply differentiate the particular phase from the general subject as being of such independent meaning and use that it ceases to be primarily a phase of the larger subject, but rather a subject unto itself? If so, the forms given originally above would be best. Again, do your readers think hazily and generally for certain phases and very specifically for certain other phases? If so, may the large subject profit by being subdivided for the less well-known phases, but given separate entries for the phases which are highly specialized or so familiar as to seem single expressions, *e.g.*, "Architecture, Domestic;" but "Gothic architecture?" Moreover, even if many of your inquirers do think the general subject first, as "Education, Secondary," does the difficulty of finding the special phase in the mass of cards forming the huge bulk under Education bother him more than the separation under different letters of the alphabet would do?

5. In close relation to the above, which form will best serve the needs of your constituency—both teachers and mothers: "Primary education," "Education of children," or "Children—Education?"

6. Do your readers call for material on Farm labor, Mining labor, Railroad labor, etc., chiefly because of their interest in the subject as part of the whole labor question or because of its relationship to the farm, the mines or the railroad?

7. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is doubtless best known under that form, but are treaties differentiated by city names better known under the city's name or under the word "Treaty," *e.g.*, Treaty of Washington, 1871; or, Washington, Treaty of, 1871? Likewise, which form best fits your readers' ways of thinking: Treaties—England; or, England—Treaties?

ESTHER CRAWFORD,

Editor A. L. A. Subject Headings,
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AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

OWING to the absence of Dr. J. H. Canfield, local chairman of the meeting called for Dec. 10, 1907, the meeting has been postponed until about the middle of January, 1908. Dr. Canfield was compelled to go to Europe unexpectedly and will not return before the time first set for the meeting. Definite notice of the exact date of the meeting will be sent to all members of the institute in due time.

MELVIN DEWEY, President.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION BY COLLEGE AND INCORPORATED LIBRARIES

THE Dingley tariff act of July 24, 1897, still in force, continued as paragraph 503 in the free list the provision of previous laws as to the free importation of books, etc., in the language following:

"Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

Paragraph 638 of the same law, as to philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including boxes and bottles containing the same, and paragraph 649, as to "regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture," make like provision for duty-free entry.

Under this law, as under previous laws, the Secretary of the Treasury has made "regulations and rulings," the current circular being Department Circular of 1903, no. 85, Division of Customs, issued July 1, 1903, as modified April 11, 1904. The main regulation is usually referred to as Article 567, Customs Regulations of 1899.

A circular of the department dated May 13, 1895, under the provisions of the previous law had required an oath from the librarian or executive officer in ordering the books, an oath from the importer through whom they were ordered, the filing by the importer of the original order, and a certificate of receipt at the library or institution. By a circular of June 8, 1895, the last two requirements were rescinded, but the requirement of the certificate of receipt was again made part of the customs regulations in Article 567 of 1899. This complicated and difficult requirement was not, however, enforced as to books, etc., until the attention of collectors of customs was especially called to it in Department Circular no. 85 of 1903, although it had apparently been enforced in the case of regalia and gems. Nevertheless, in Department Circular no. 93, of 1903, dated Aug. 11, collectors were directed to treat importations under these provisions "in a liberal spirit." The certificate of receipt to be executed by the librarian or executive officer within 90 days of entry contained the statement that said articles were not taken from a stock on hand, which of course no one but the bookseller could know and which was provided for in his oath, and librarians either crossed out this clause or swore to it carelessly as a matter of routine.

In the department letter to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia of Sept. 21, 1903, this absurd provision was eliminated, and later the time limit was extended to six months from date of entry, in view of the protest that 90 days were not sufficient to cover correction of imperfect copies.

When articles are imported through a dealer the following preliminary oath must be furnished by the librarian or executive officer of the institution:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am of the located at in the state of and that the following articles hereinafter described and enumerated in the annexed entry were ordered by me 190..... to be imported for the sole use of the said as its permanent property, and not for sale or distribution, and that said articles are imported for the sole use and by order of the said as its permanent property.

And I do further swear that none of the said articles have been furnished to said in anticipation or in exchange for smaller articles to be imported, nor will any articles from any stock on hand or otherwise be received in exchange for or in lieu of the articles above mentioned.

The importing dealer must furnish, on arrival of the articles, the following oath:

I, of the firm of of State of do solemnly swear that the articles mentioned in the above affidavit and covered by the annexed entry were specially ordered for and are to be delivered to and that they were imported by in the from which arrived and are covered by a consular invoice date and are contained in case and that no articles previously imported free of duty under section of the act of 1897 are to be received in exchange or in lieu of said articles, nor are the same to be subsequently returned or exchanged for articles to be hereafter imported.

Under the present practice, when articles are imported directly and not by any dealer as agent or attorney, the authorized executive officer of an institution must make and file at the time of entry the following oath:

"I, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that I am of the located at in the state of and that the following articles, viz., imported by in the from imported by the order and for the sole use of said as its permanent property, and not for sale or distribution."

This simple oath replaced the longer form required with the importer's oath in the case of books imported through an American importer and was furnished separately as a custom house blank. In the case of importations through an American agent the librarian's oath and the agent's oath were furnished from the custom house printed together on one sheet. Apparently from a motive of economy in the use of stationery, the librarian's oath

and the importer's oath, in case of importation through an American agent, are printed as separate blanks and the blank for direct importation has been discontinued, so that the librarian who imports directly is now expected to swear to the longer form, presumably crossing out the latter portion, which has no bearing in the case of direct importation. This new practice of the department has made confusion worse confounded, and an endeavor is being made to obtain a return to the former practice, in which a single oath for direct importation is furnished as one blank and the two oaths required in the case of importation through an American agent are furnished together on one sheet.

Within the six months after the entry the following certificate (form no. 38) must be supplied by an authorized officer of the institution, in default of the filing of which within six months the Collector of Customs must collect duty thereon:

"I do hereby certify that I am of the located at, in the state of and that the following articles, viz., specially imported by for the sole use of said as per order attached to entry no., dated on file in the custom house at were delivered to the said on the day of; and that the same are intended to be retained, as the permanent property of said....."

This form 38, involving what librarians consider an unnecessary formality, requiring much additional labor on the part of librarians, importing agents, and liquidating officers, without corresponding value as a safeguard to the government, has been the subject of much protest to the Treasury Department, as it is not a part of the law and can be modified by a stroke of the pen on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, should the Customs Division so recommend. On Dec. 22, 1906, a memorial was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by all the members of the Executive Board of the American Library Association asking for the elimination of this requirement:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22.

The Honorable, The Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The Executive Board of the American Library Association, acting for the Association which represents 2000 American librarians, respectfully requests that article 567 of the Customs Regulations of 1899, relating to the free entry of books for institutions under paragraph 503 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, be so amended as to eliminate the execution of Form no. 38, being the "Certificate showing right to free entry of articles delivered to institutions" now required to be signed by an authorized officer of every importing institution and filed with the collector of the port of entry within six months after the date of entry, to

the effect that the articles named in the order for special importation have been delivered to said institution and are to be retained as its permanent property.

In support of this request it is respectfully submitted:

1. Most of the several hundred American libraries which avail themselves of paragraph 503 of the act of July 24, 1897, import through a business house in some Atlantic seaport and for this purpose every importing institution executes under oath (Catalog no. 612) a very strict and comprehensive certificate which is supplemented by the oath of the importer, which document for some years has been by the Treasury Department considered sufficient to prevent fraud and illegal importation. The libraries which import books are invariably institutions of sufficient character and public prominence to be safely assumed honest in business dealings. Their oaths should be sufficient to assure the government fully as to the genuineness of the importation.

2. The execution and forwarding of thousands of these receipts (Form 38) from which we ask relief, entails a great and unnecessary labor and expense upon American libraries (a) in ascertaining exact date of receipt of every imported book (for the required receipt never accompanies the book); (b) in the actual filling out and execution of the receipt; (c) in the considerable item of postage necessary to return these receipts to port of entry.

3. The requiring of this receipt (Form 38) has made the importation of books slower, presumably by adding to the formalities required from the importer in handling each year thousands of these receipts and in passing them on to his principals all over the country.

4. The American Library Association for several years has been trying to inform its members as to privileges and advantages of paragraph 503 of the act of July 24, 1897, by securing in British and European markets a wide field for book purchases, resulting in completer and more diversified collections in this country. Every additional formality in connection with the routine of importation tends to restrict its use by the very institutions that can most profit by it and in the present instance operates directly against intelligent upbuilding of American libraries.

5. Form no. 38 when it reaches the librarian for execution always lacks entry number and date, and American librarians very much object to signing an incomplete document to be filled in later by some one else, somewhere else. Even if the receipt could bear entry number and date when signed, the librarian has no way of verifying these data, and it seems superfluous and unfair to require him to sign blindly or in blank.

6. We further urge that Form 38 seems to the librarians of the United States a gratuitous and entirely unnecessary formality designed to prevent collusion between librarian

and importer, something which from the standing of the institutions and individuals concerned we must believe to be excessively rare if indeed it has ever occurred.

In the hope that your department may see fit to grant us the relief prayed for in this memorial, we beg leave to remain with assurances of the greatest respect.

This was answered on Jan. 28, 1907, by a letter from J. B. Reynolds, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, saying that "this question has previously been given careful consideration by the department, which cannot recede from its position that the regulation is essential to the protection of the revenue."

CONFISCATED PERIODICALS

ANOTHER difficulty which besets libraries in their relations with the government is a curious misapplication of the postal laws which results in the breaking up of the files of foreign periodicals, some of which the libraries desire to bind into permanent volumes. The laws forbid the circulation of lottery advertisements, and this rule is sometimes applied to foreign periodicals which accept lottery advertisements innocently and as a matter of course. The following memorandum from a well-known New York importing house states some recent applications which suggest immediate protest to the post office department from the libraries interested:

"We have been notified by the N. Y. post office that the German periodical *Die Jugend* has been confiscated on account of a small advertisement to which objection has been made, and we have been informed that all copies sent directly from abroad are held up by the post office and will be destroyed, not returned to Europe.

"We have recently received various claims from libraries receiving the important daily newspapers from abroad that the numbers have not regularly reached them, and we suspect that these newspapers, most of which contain lottery advertisements, have also been held up by the post office. Through this proceeding the libraries that bind the newspapers will of course be greatly inconvenienced, and if they wish to stop the destruction of their mail they ought to take immediate action. G. E. STECHERT & Co."

READING ROOM STATISTICS

ONE of the fallacies in some library reports is the statement that so many readers or visitors, say 200,000, used the reading rooms during the year. We have all heard of and no doubt many of us have read "The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," who were one and the same person, but with two personalities which could be changed according to circumstances. But what shall we think of the statement which implies that a person every time he visits a reading room changes his individuality and enters the portals of the

library a new man? Of course it sounds much finer to say 200,000 readers, but it would be more correct to say 200,000 visits were paid, or 200,000 attendances were recorded, for as many of the attendances would be made by the same persons, who come regularly to the library, each visit should not be counted as an individual reader.

Alfred Lancaster, in *Library Association Record*

WOMEN IN LIBRARIES

"*The Librarian*," in *Boston Transcript*, Sept. 11, 1907

THE recent publication of the Census Bureau entitled "Statistics of women at work," states that there were in 1900 no less than 3122 women employed in the United States as librarians and assistants. The statistics of the work are "based on unpublished information derived from the schedules of the Twelfth Census." The reports of that census gave the total number of librarians and assistants of both sexes as 4184. It is therefore apparent that seven years ago there were employed in library work very nearly three women to each man.

Figures, however, according to their usual custom, fail to give the disproportion accurately. Of the more than three thousand women so employed it is probable that nearly all perform work which really affects the service of the library. Either they direct its affairs as chief librarians, or they classify and catalog its books, or they appear in the public rooms of the building and to the greater part of its patrons, establish the reputation of its management for intelligence, literary information and courtesy, or their opposites.

Of the one thousand persons of the male sex enumerated by the census, many are chief librarians, a comparative few are principal assistants, or heads of departments, while no inconsiderable number are pages, so the real disproportion is doubtless greater.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* has made the subject one for special investigation and report. The two schools in Berlin for training women in library work differ somewhat in their nature. One gives courses which appear the equivalent of university studies, while attainment of a certificate from the other is dependent more on practical experience in library work. The report believes women suited for popular rather than for scholarly or scientific libraries, and thinks that in a large city library the chief librarianship should be in the hands of a man, with, perhaps, women as heads of the branches.

Probably, however, as in so many subjects, general conclusions are rendered impossible by personal characteristics. Moreover, not a few persons will consider that the weight of feminine influence in American libraries is largely that of numbers alone—that the ratio of three to one is more numerical than real, and that ability and achievement are and have been the basis of authority without regard to questions of sex.

American Library Association

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD, PITTSBURGH, PA., OCT. 19, 1907

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, with the following members present: A. E. Bostwick, president; C. H. Gould, first vice-president; J. I. Wyer, Jr., secretary; A. H. Hopkins, treasurer; C. W. Andrews, ex-president; and the following gentlemen present by invitation: G. A. Macbeth and W. H. Brett, of the finance committee, and H. E. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board.

The minutes of the three meetings at Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 26-27, 1907, were read, and after corrections adding the exact date "June 26-July 1" to the vote regarding the 1908 conference, and the words "plus postage" after the sums fixed for the sale of Proceedings to members and others, they were approved.

REPORT ON LEASE OF HEADQUARTERS

Messrs. Bostwick and Wyer, a committee appointed to ascertain upon what terms it would be possible to terminate occupancy of quarters at 34 Newbury street, Boston, prior to expiration of lease on Sept. 1, 1908, reported that they had secured copy of the lease and found that it contained no provision forbidding subletting. Report was received, and discussion developed the sense of the Board that should action be taken providing for the removal of headquarters from Boston the subletting of present quarters should be promptly placed with a rental agency.

REPORT FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In accordance with the request of the Executive Board at its meeting Sept. 27, the executive officer submitted, through the president, a report indicating that it was impossible for him from data at his command to furnish a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of headquarters; that the sum of \$1300, in addition to the rent paid by the Publishing Board, would be sufficient to maintain headquarters from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907, and that of contributions towards support of headquarters there still remain unpaid \$500, one-half of which is good and will be paid before Dec. 31, the other half doubtful.

PUBLISHING BOARD

A communication from the Publishing Board touching various topics referred to it by the Executive Board at Stamford was submitted in person by the chairman, Mr. Legler:

"The A. L. A. Publishing Board, acting upon recommendations and transactions of the Executive Board at Stamford, Sept. 26-27, and communicated to it through its chairman, submits the following extracts from minutes of its Proceedings on Oct. 1-2, 1907.

"Voted, That the treasurer be authorized to pay such portion of the \$500 guarantee for the salary of the executive officer as may seem to be necessary.

"Voted, That the treasurer pay to the A. L. A. the net proceeds of the sale of Proceedings up to date as recorded on the accounts of the Publishing Board, and that he continue to make similar payments in future.

"The Executive Board having allowed \$100 to the Publishing Board for editorial work on the Proceedings of 1907, it was voted to accept that amount.

"Voted, That the Board undertake the printing of the rules in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Hanson, the chairman of the catalog rules committee, and to get from him in writing confirmation of the conditions indicated by the Executive Board, and to ask that copy be submitted as early as possible. It was suggested that it might be feasible to issue the sample card in card form rather than in book form.

"The question of discounts to A. L. A. members received consideration, and the chairman was directed to reply to the Executive Board that serious doubt having arisen in the minds of the members whether the Board is justified in making a discount under the terms of the Carnegie gift, the Board must defer action till further light can be obtained."

REPORT FROM FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. George A. Macbeth, chairman of the finance committee, reported the great difficulty experienced by his committee in preparing a budget covering any annual period:

1. Because there is no constitutional or other provision designating a fiscal year.
2. Because of the exceedingly unsatisfactory and uncertain condition in which his committee finds the association finances due to the prevalent custom of permitting more than one person to pay bills, the uncertainty as to the fiscal year and the difficulty of being sure that payments against appropriations for any given year are paid out of monies actually received for the same year.

The finance committee recommended:

1. That it seems desirable that the terms of office of the treasurer and the members of the finance committee should coincide with the fiscal year, and that the end of the fiscal year might well be fixed at a time shortly before the earliest date at which the annual conference is likely to be held, say, April 1. (Referred to committee on constitutional revision).
2. That the laws of Massachusetts, under which the A. L. A. is incorporated, be examined to see if there may not be provisions affecting time of annual meeting. (Referred to committee on constitutional revision.)
3. That in future all bills be paid by and through the treasurer of the association and not through executive officers.

These recommendations were adopted and the finance committee submitted the following report relating to budget:

The books of the treasurer and the assur-

ance of the secretary appearing to indicate that there are funds enough in the treasury or to be paid into it before Jan. 1, 1908, to provide for the running expenses of the association, according to appropriations totaling \$1250, adopted at Stamford, the finance committee reports to the Executive Board a budget of \$4000 for the calendar year 1908 based upon the following estimate of receipts for that year:

Dues from 1571 individual members..	\$3142
Dues from 170 library members.....	850
Initiation fees, new.....	300
Income from endowment fund.....	300
	<hr/>
	\$4592

COMMUNICATION FROM TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE
LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Mr. George A. Macbeth, chairman of the library committee of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and on behalf of the members of that board, tendered to the association without expense and for an indefinite length of time space approximating 2200 square feet, heated and lighted, in the building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

It was then *Voted*, That the Executive Board of the American Library Association hereby tenders to the chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and to every member of his board most hearty thanks for the very generous and most opportune offer to supply space in the library for the accommodation of A. L. A. headquarters.

After an inspection by the Board of the proffered quarters, which established the fact that satisfactory facilities for storage and shipping for the work of the Publishing Board were available, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Legler presented the following statement from the Publishing Board relative to possible removal of A. L. A. headquarters to Pittsburgh:

"*Voted*, That Messrs. Legler and Lane be asked to represent the Publishing Board at the meeting of the Executive Board in Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1907.

"*Resolved*, That the Publishing Board feels it desirable that the office of the Publishing Board should be in conjunction with the headquarters of the A. L. A., if the latter are in New York or Chicago; and would favor the removal of the Publishing Board office to either of these places, if A. L. A. headquarters were established there with reasonable prospect of remaining, there for a number of years; but it considers that for many reasons Pittsburgh would be an undesirable place for the Publishing Board office, and the Board would be reluctant to remove its office thither in any event, until the A. L. A. headquarters should be so organized as to make the co-operation clearly advantageous.

"In order that the representatives might be prepared to answer questions as to the undesirability of Pittsburgh as a place for the Publishing Board, the following reasons were noted:

"1. It would necessitate the appointment of a new secretary.

"2. It would require a change in the personnel of the Board, since the present members are all too far removed from that place.

"3. A publishing concern should not change its location as a temporary expedient.

"4. The Board's office should be located in a library center, where a large enough number of librarians are available for consultation and for members of the Board, so that there may be two or three resident members."

After extended consideration of the views of the Publishing Board and much discussion it was *Voted*,

Whereas, The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has kindly offered to the A. L. A. ample and suitable space for the business of its headquarters and Publishing Board; and

Whereas, The financial condition of the association renders it impossible further to maintain headquarters under present arrangements, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board recommend to the Council the acceptance of this offer to take effect as soon as possible. Although many members of the council at Asheville expressed the desire that interim meetings be called sparingly, the Executive Board feels so strongly that the best interests of the association are so affected by the very important proposition now before it as to suggest a meeting of the Council at Pittsburgh on Dec. 9, unless the correspondence vote sent out herewith shall be unanimous.

If a majority of the Council shall deem a special meeting unnecessary and shall so express themselves, the Executive Board will accept the responsibility of acting in the matter.

ANNUAL BUDGET

The Executive Board then adopted the following schedule of appropriations for the calendar year 1908, covering the budget of \$4000 reported by the finance committee:

Bulletin 1908.....	\$1750
Secretary's office	
Salary	250
Office expenses.....	125
Conference 1908.....	400
Treasurer's office.....	150
Committees	
Book buying, \$75	
Book binding, \$50	
Travel, \$50	
Headquarters	175
	<hr/>
	1150
	<hr/>
	\$4000

Board adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING, 1908

The executive committee has accepted the invitation of the trustees of the San José Public Library, and will hold the next annual meeting in San José, February, 1908. The exact date will be given later.

The plans for the meeting are being made with the sole object of making it of vital interest to all the libraries in the state, large and small alike. To this end suggestions concerning the program will be welcomed.

It is proposed to hold a library institute devoted to a course of instruction in the elements of library science for three days preceding the regular sessions. This institute will be conducted by the library organizers of the State Library, Miss Kumli and Miss Prentiss. The subjects suggested for consideration are "Cataloging with Library of Congress printed cards," "How to get the most out of books," "Classifying for a small library," "Librarians' reports and business methods," and "Book repairing." The work will be arranged especially for librarians in small libraries who find it impossible to attend the Summer School of Library Methods at Berkeley. If desired, special instruction will be given to librarians having individual problems. The president will be glad to receive suggestions as to subjects to be taken up.

The regular sessions of the annual meeting will follow the institute and will cover about a day and a half. Besides the regular program there will be the illustrative exhibit of library methods which proved so successful a feature at the last annual meeting at Redlands.

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Second District of the California Library Association was held at Napa, in connection with the Napa County Teachers' Institute, on Oct. 15. Eighteen persons, representing 10 libraries, were present.

The morning session was chiefly devoted to a paper by Miss Stella Huntington, of San Francisco, on "The school library." At noon a luncheon at Napa Soda Springs was enjoyed by about 25 persons.

In the afternoon the following program was carried out:

Library situation in Hawaii, Work in a small college library, Anna L. Sawyer, Mills College Library.

Work with the schools, Mrs. M. H. Krauth, Alameda Public Library.

The summer school library course at the University of California, Reference work in a small library, Cornelia D. Provines, Healdsburg Public Library.

THIRD DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the third district of the California Library Association was held at Selma, Oct. 4. District President Miss Dold presiding. Mr. J. W. Hudson gave the address of welcome, to which Miss Dold responded.

Mrs. Babcock gave a talk on "What shall we do with our library books when they are too worn to circulate?"

The next topic for discussion was "Shall we take more pride in a large circulation or in the quality of the reading?"

Under "Everyday problems in library work" Miss Dold discussed the plan of giving teachers the privilege of drawing a number of books at a time for classroom use and of allowing patrons to have several books for vacation reading, subject to recall at any time. Other problems considered were the preservation of current magazines, the circulation of reference books and the substitution of the term "charge" for "fine" as used for overdue books.

In the afternoon the trustees' section held a meeting, Trustee Julian W. Hudson, of Selma, presiding.

FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING

The midsummer meeting of the Fourth District of the California Library Association was held on Friday, Aug. 23, at San Diego.

The Woman's Club House, which was kindly loaned for the occasion, was charmingly decorated with ferns and carnations. The delegates were presented on arrival with a handsome spray of the same flowers, "with the greetings of the San Diego Floral Association," and were further decorated with a dainty badge of pale green satin bearing the inscription "The ever welcome company of books," with the date of the meeting. Another souvenir given to the visitors, and a very happy idea, was an envelope containing samples of the principal blanks in use at the San Diego Public Library.

Mr. Sam Ferry Smith, president of the board of library trustees, of San Diego, gave the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, district president, responded. The principal address of the meeting was made by T. S. Knoles, head of the Department of History in the University of Southern California, on "What do we mean by culture?"

Miss Marilla D. Blanchard, of the Los Angeles Public Library, gave a paper on "What do our boys and girls read?" This was followed by Miss Jane L. Shepard's paper, read in the writer's absence by Miss A. M. Humphreys, of Redlands, on "How shall we guide their reading?" Both these papers were supplemented by excellent lists of books suitable in the first case for high school students, and in the second for children in the

grammar grades. A very interesting talk on "How teachers can help the librarian" was then given by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, of Pomona. Discussion of the three papers followed.

The roll call showed 36 librarians and trustees present. Eighteen libraries were represented. In addition there were some 30 visitors.

An invitation from Miss Nellie M. Russ, on behalf of the library board of Pasadena, for the next meeting of the Fourth District during the week beginning Nov. 10, at which time the League of California Municipalities will be in session, was cordially accepted.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Fairfield Memorial Library, October 23, 1907, Mr. C. L. Wooding presiding. Dr. Frank S. Child gave an instructive and cordial address of welcome.

Fairfield, he said, was congenial to books, its atmosphere friendly to book-lovers. Its authors had given to the public 121 volumes during 260 years, and during 100 years 10 libraries had been founded within its limits. Record was made of the recent decease of three librarians—E. P. Upham, of Union, who gave up library work at the age of 90, Alanson H. Fox, of Columbia, and Levi S. Wooster, of Northfield. An invitation to hold the next meeting of the association at Yalesville was read and one from Bristol extended by Mr. Wooding. It was voted to leave the place of the next meeting to the executive committee. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson put before the association the matter of indexing the *Connecticut Magazine*. She said that the Hartford Public Library has a card-index which could be borrowed for printing. It was voted to refer the question to the officers.

The first topic of the morning, "Book selection and buying," was opened by Miss Louise M. Carrington, of Winsted. She emphasized noting suggestions by readers and talking with mechanics and others interested in special subjects. Miss Helen Sperry, of Waterbury, mentioned some of the helps to the selection of older books. Miss Emma Lewis, of Wallingford, said that in her library they tried to keep the proportion of money spent for fiction at 25 per cent. of the whole, juvenile books at 25, and non-fiction for adults at 50. She recommended printing a catalog of the library at least once in 10 years, especially for the sake of invalids, mothers, and others unable to come to the library. Miss Fanny P. Brown, of Danbury, said that all their recent novels were put into a loan-collection, for which they charged 5 cents a week.

Miss Mary L. Scranton spoke of local methods in Madison. Miss Caroline M.

Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, then touched on points in the foregoing papers and added valuable suggestions. She said that it pays for even the small library to import books, or even one book. Referring to the treatment of recent fiction in the Danbury Library, she said: "If all of us had courage to put new novels into a pay collection we should have more money for other things."

After luncheon, provided by the trustees of the Fairfield Library, the visitors were invited by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, one of the trustees, to inspect the beautiful grounds and enjoy the garden made familiar as the "Garden of a commuter's wife."

At the afternoon session Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference-librarian at Yale University, gave facts about book reviewing, which it is important that librarians should know. He showed how most of the reviews of books are written to-day. Publishers send to newspapers notices of books in pamphlet form; these are often copied without credit. Thus notices in different newspapers are often the same. A criticism of a book is often written by the author. Publishers say that prepared notices are one of the necessary evils of the day. A large proportion of book reviewing to-day is not honest. Publishers' notices are not what they are supposed to be—disinterested. They are the work of craftsmen, who know how to talk about a book without passing judgment. Notices of a half-dozen kinds of books are written by the same reviewer, who cannot be expert in as many fields. Reviews for as many different journals are written by the same man and worded a little differently. Reviews written at a distance from the place of publication of a book are most likely to be fair. Signed reviews are the most useful. A literary journal usually pays attention only to books sent to it to review and makes a selection from those. Criticisms of books are influenced by the advertising of their publishers. When an advertisement is sent with a book the book is reviewed quickly. The fear of losing advertisements restrains a journal from giving adverse notices. A review ought to contain the exact title of a book, name of publisher, name of series, if it is a series. It should mention illustrations and whether good or not and note maps; should give the author, his training for writing the book, what the book is about, what the author has tried to do, for what class of readers written, what yet remains to be done, name of reviewer. Professor Henry Crosby Emery, of the department of political economy of Yale University, spoke on the "Choice of books in economics." As to the book reviews in this field, the ordinary ones as those appearing in the *Nation* or *North American Review* are of little value. For reliable ones we should go to the technical journals, like

the *Political Science Quarterly*, *Yale Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The faculty of political economy at Yale would be glad to co-operate in this line with librarians. They might send lists of book which they had under question for comment by the faculty, indicating amount to be used. He advised buying books on economic history rather than economic theory. Those on theory go out of date quickly. Make sure of the classics or epoch-making books first, such as Sir Henry Maine's on law, Sir John Seelye's "Expansion of England," David G. Rich's "Natural rights." He then indicated what a librarian can do for political economy. For the sake of future investigation and writers, keep every document, which will throw light on economic history; files of local papers, town reports, financial reports, memorial volumes, printed addresses, reports of corporations, advertising publications. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature at Yale, followed with a brilliant and entertaining talk on "Novels and other books." After speaking of the great opportunities which librarians have of doing good by suggesting the best books to readers, he went on to say that a public library should be extremely catholic in its tastes. Avoid bad books, of course. If the final pull of a book is down, it is bad, if up, good. Of books for children the best are the Bible, because so well-written, simple, interesting; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's progress*, a wonderful book; Bunyan's *Holy war*; Robinson Crusoe; plays of Shakespeare, ideal because profound and simple. A child who had read these would be furnished with an armory of quotations. He said: "Get people to read history with imagination." In biography Froude's *Julius Caesar* is a good one to begin on, is artistic, delightful, entertaining. In poetry begin with narrative. A good order to observe would be Scott, Macaulay, Longfellow, Tennyson, Keats, Browning. The great thing is to have children get a taste for reading even if they are given Alger and Oliver Optic, which are not bad but interesting. He spoke of the novel as the great modern educator, the best general thought of the day goes into it. The popular taste on the whole is pretty good. When a book is enormously popular it always has something good in it.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 101st regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library on October 23. The president announced the election of thirteen new members. Willard O. Waters, of the Library of Congress, was chosen secretary and treasurer to fill the unexpired terms of Earl G. Swem and Harold T. Dougherty, both of whom have removed from the city.

The first address of the evening was by Mr. Edwin Wiley, of the Library of Congress, who spoke briefly on "Library conditions in the South." The backwardness of the Southern states in library development before the war was traced to the spirit of individualism inherited from a non-communal and agrarian life. Yet the progress was greater than is commonly supposed, one evidence of it being the fact that libraries in the South, during the decade from 1850 to 1860, increased their collections from 16 per cent. of the total in the United States to 30 per cent. This development was, of course, paralyzed by the Civil War, and recovery after the war was far from rapid. The spirit of co-operation, to which the public library movement owes its being, has been very slow to assume form in the South, outside the domain of politics. The last decade, however, has seen a decided change. Owing to the growth of the communal spirit, consequent on the greater centralization of the population in cities, and because of the desire to preserve and bring to light their historical treasures, the Southern states are rapidly taking their place with other sections in educational and library activities.

Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, followed with a paper on "The municipal popular libraries of Paris," which is reserved for later publication in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. After the reading of this paper the members of the association adjourned to the new children's room, which had been prettily decorated with autumn leaves. Here refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Indianapolis, Oct. 17 and 18. The attendance was larger than it has been for many years, and it was generally agreed that the meetings were among the best ever held by the association. The association was favored with the presence of several distinguished librarians, among them being Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association; Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago, editor *Public Libraries*, and Miss Harriet B. Gooch, head of the Catalog Department of the Free Public Library, Louisville. The visitors helped considerably to make the meetings a success.

Miss Virginia Tutt, of South Bend, president of the association, gave the opening address, after which a cordial welcome was extended to the librarians by Governor J. Frank Hanly.

The work of the newly-created department of archives in the Indiana State Library was spoken of by Professor Harlow Lindley, of Earlham College, head of this department. Professor Lindley recently took two trips through Indiana to locate valuable historical

material, and the results of his investigation were most interesting. He succeeded in finding much of value, and said that many of the most interesting papers which would throw light on early Indiana history had been burned or sold to junk dealers. He made a strong plea that librarians keep awake to the value of current material which may be of historical interest in the future.

Mr. Bostwick was a guest of the Indiana Library Association for a day and a half, during which time he led a strenuous life. Following a short address to the students of the Winona Technical Institute Library School, Mr. Bostwick spoke to the student body at the Technical Institute School. His first address before the Indiana Library Association was on "Library associations and other associations." The value of co-operation and combination of library forces were emphasized, and a strong plea was made for increased membership and greater interest in the American Library Association. Mr. Bostwick's second address, which took place in the evening, was on branch libraries, and the work of the branch libraries in New York City was explained in a most entertaining way.

One of the enjoyable treats of the meetings was the address on "Detective stories," by Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission. The methods and merits of such writers as Edgar Allan Poe, Gaboriau, Anna Katharine Green, and Sir Conan Doyle were compared and contrasted. He expressed a strong opinion that there was a decided place for good detective stories on the shelves of the public library.

The evening of Oct. 17 was given up to an informal reception held in the rooms of the Public Library Commission. A collection of 300 photographs and plans of library buildings was displayed, also an exhibit of library supplies borrowed from the Free Public Library of Louisville.

The second day's session was given up largely to round table discussions on every day library problems.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave a summary of library development in Indiana, and said that since the establishment of the commission, the number of public libraries in Indiana had increased from 57 to 115, and with the 175 institutional libraries, made a total of 290. In 1904 there were 47 county seats without public libraries. At present there are but 31. In 1899 there were but 7 public libraries in specially erected buildings. To-day there are 65 public library buildings in Indiana, with half a dozen additional ones in course of erection. In 1899 there was but one Indiana librarian who had attended an accredited library school. At present there are 32 graduates of such schools and 120 Indiana librarians have had instruction in the summer courses conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

The round table discussion on children's rooms was led by Miss Eliza G. Browning, of the Indianapolis Public Library. The following topics were discussed: Advertising the children's room, Laura M. Sikes, Ft. Wayne; Artena Chapin, Muncie; Miss Hassler's lectures at the Winona Institute Library School, Ella Saltmarsh, Indianapolis; Cataloging the books in the children's room, Mrs. S. C. Hughes, Terre Haute; Carrie E. Scott, Public Library Commission; Reference work with schools, Florence L. Jones, Indianapolis; Selection of books, Anna R. Phelps, Winona Institute Library School.

At the final session Mr. D. C. Brown, state librarian, spoke of the need of a state library building. The present library quarters are greatly overcrowded, and a resolution to the state legislature was passed by the association, calling attention to the need of more ample library quarters.

The second round table on smaller libraries, their function, was led by Miss Ella F. Corwin, of the Elkhart Public Library.

The special committee on library salaries in Indiana presented through Miss Artena Chapin, of the Muncie Public Library, chairman, an exhaustive report on library incomes, rates of taxation and expenditures for salaries. The average monthly salary of librarians with some college or normal school education was \$54.06. The average salary of those with no education beyond that of the public schools was \$44.09. The average salary of librarians with training in a library school was \$56. The average salary of untrained librarians was \$55.89. It was shown that in Indiana the average salary of librarians received was less than that of bakers, bookbinders, stonecutters and compositors in print. Much interest was shown in the proposition to hold a bi-state Indiana-Kentucky meeting at Louisville next year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; vice-president, Miss Katherine Chipman, librarian, Public Library, Anderson; secretary, Miss Ella F. Corwin, librarian, Public Library, Elkhart; treasurer, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS—JOINT MEETING

The state library associations of Iowa and Nebraska held a joint convention during the four days, Oct. 8-11, at Council Bluffs, Ia., Omaha and South Omaha, Neb. This was the first joint meeting of the two associations, and it proved thoroughly successful in attendance, in interest of the program, and in the hospitality extended to the visitors by the three cities chosen as meeting places.

The convention opened on the afternoon of Oct. 8, when separate business sessions of the two associations were held.

The opening session of the 13th annual

meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Omaha Public Library, President George H. Thomas, of McCook, presiding. In addition to the transaction of the necessary business, reports of progress of several libraries were made by their librarians, an exhibit of library supplies was shown and explained by Miss Hagey, of Lincoln, and charts showing the increase of libraries in Nebraska, from 15 to 56 since 1895, were exhibited and examined with interest, as were also two posters made up of picture postals of all Nebraska public library buildings.

The 18th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association convened in the audience room of the Council Bluffs Public Library, and was called to order by the president, Miss Ella McLoney, of Des Moines. The address of welcome was given by Mr. John M. Galvin, president of the library board. Mr. F. Rohrer, library trustee and ex-president of the Council Bluffs library board also welcomed the association and gave some practical advice to library workers. After responding to the address of welcome the president delivered her annual address, which took the form of practical suggestions and recommendations. Miss McLoney recommended that Des Moines be made the permanent place of meeting of the organization. She also urged the building up of a membership among libraries as institutions, as well as among librarians and trustees, and advised members and librarians to join the American Library Association so that they may receive all its reports and publications. In order that the plan of having district meetings may be tried to better advantage the president urged that the state be divided into smaller districts, eight being in her opinion an advisable number.

In the absence of Miss Duren, chairman of the Northeast district, Miss Wood was called on to report the meeting held in Mason City. Mrs. Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, gave a report of the meeting from a trustee's standpoint. Miss Wheelock, chairman of the Southeast district, gave a report of the district meeting held in Iowa City. Mrs. Dailey, of the Southwest district, reported that owing to the fact that the annual meeting was to be held in Council Bluffs, it did not seem advisable to hold a district meeting in this part of the state.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Kate Thompson, of Nevada, was then accepted and placed on file.

The annual report of the Iowa Library Commission was given by the secretary, Miss Alice Tyler. She spoke of the new and commodious quarters now occupied by the commission in the Historical Building, and gave an exhaustive report of the progress of library work over the state and of changes in library positions. Miss Tyler urged the librarians to get the country people interested in their libraries

and impress upon them the fact that the books there are for their use as well as for the city people, a result of the library law amended by the last General Assembly. Senator C. J. A. Ericson, of Boone, chairman of the legislative committee, reported the library legislation of the 32d General Assembly. The law was so amended as to allow townships to levy a tax not to exceed one mill, this tax to secure the circulation of books from the city library in the townships voting the tax. Senator Ericson also reported a law passed which will permit library boards and local historical societies to work together in the expenditure of public funds for the establishment and care of historical collections.

Miss Tyler, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, at the Southeast district library meeting held at Iowa City, July 17, the discussion of the non-attendance of library trustees at board meetings led to the adoption of a resolution that a committee be appointed to present recommendations to this meeting of the Iowa Library Association, therefore: This committee recommends that the legislative committee be instructed to consider an amendment to the code providing that absence from regular library board meetings for three consecutive meetings without excuse shall create a vacancy, and that the legislative committee report to the next annual meeting of this association."

A motion prevailed to refer the matter to the legislative committee.

The following amendment to the constitution to be acted upon at the next meeting was presented by Miss Tyler: the constitution shall be amended by creating a section to be known as Section 3, which shall read: "The officers of this association shall consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and registrar. An amendment to the by-laws was also presented as follows: sec. 3 to be amended by dropping the first four words in the first line and inserting in place thereof the words "not later than the second session"; the second line by striking out the word "session" and inserting the word "meeting." It was voted that the amendment to the by-laws be adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the members of the Iowa and Nebraska associations were together entertained at a reception at the Lininger art gallery, by invitation of Mr. F. L. Haller, president of the Nebraska Public Library Commission.

The first joint session of the Iowa and Nebraska associations was held at the Omaha Public Library Wednesday morning, President Thomas, of the Nebraska association, presiding. Dr. Jewett, librarian of the University of Nebraska, read a paper upon "Libraries of Washington, D. C.," in which he discussed the different governmental department libraries, telling of their administration, the especial value of the material in each, the valuable reference work that is done in many of them,

and the facilities for borrowing books or securing reference lists or reference material from them. Mr. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, gave an address upon "Association and library associations," in which he brought out the strength of union and urged upon those present the duty and privilege of membership in the A. L. A. At the close of his address there was a general discussion of book buying and selection. This concluded the morning program, and cars were taken for a "Seeing Omaha" trip, by courtesy of the Omaha Commercial Club. The trip ended at one o'clock at the South Omaha Public Library, where the members of the library board with the librarian, Miss Abbott, and her assistants, welcomed the visitors and directed them to the basement rooms of the library building, where a delicious luncheon was served to all.

The afternoon session, held in the auditorium of the South Omaha Library, was opened by a talk on "Books among farmers," by Mrs. O. J. Wortman, of South Bend, Nebraska. She told in most interesting fashion of the organization of a rural library association among the farmers' families of a Nebraska community, the chicken pie supper which served to arouse interest and raise funds, the circulation of books and magazines among the members for periods suited to the distance and difficulties of rural travel, bringing out too the real breadth of the farmer's interests and how extensively books and magazines must serve to keep him in touch with men and the world.

Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, spoke upon "The library and the mechanic." He urged the purchase by public libraries of larger numbers of technical books and magazines, arguing that the carpenter or mechanic has as much right to expect books for his special use in the library as the mere fiction reader, the latest popular novel.

The session ended with a paper by Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., entitled "The listening child," which she closed by reading two stories in most delightful fashion. She urged story telling to children for the sake of training in imagination and in literary taste, for broadening of ideas and knowledge. Her paper was listened to by many teachers from the schools of the three cities, who came especially for the purpose.

The College and Reference Section held a round table in the office of the Omaha Public Library previous to the evening session. At eight o'clock a stereopticon lecture was given in the auditorium by E. P. Fitch, of Council Bluffs and Mr. Martin, of Omaha, on "Spain yesterday and to-day," and the address was enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The second joint session of the two associations was held in the Council Bluffs Public Library on Thursday, Miss Ella McLoney pre-

siding. The morning session opened with a paper by Miss Alice Marple, assistant librarian in the Des Moines Public Library, on the reference and use of public documents. Much of the paper was devoted to a description of the different public documents. Among these especially mentioned as being valuable to the general public were a number of letter bulletins out of the 296 issued by the 15 bureaus under the Secretary of Agriculture. Note was also made of the agricultural year book, the farmers' bulletins, bulletins of the bureaus of animal industry, chemistry, forestry, plant industry, etc. Miss Marple's paper was discussed by Miss Margaret O'Brien, of the Omaha Public Library, and others.

Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, followed with a forceful paper on "Some demands of librarianship." This emphasized the importance of such knowledge of library technique that the machinery of the library might be kept in perfect order, relieving the administration as far as possible of care in regard to routine. There must be also a wide knowledge of books on the part of the successful librarian, in order that the right book may reach the right person at the right time.

One of the most interesting papers of the morning was read by Miss Harriet A. Wood, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library. She took for her subject "The book side of things," and emphasized the duty of the librarian in stimulating intellectual curiosity and in furnishing the means of satisfying it.

At one o'clock a sight-seeing trip was made about Council Bluffs, by courtesy of the Council Bluffs library board. Returning at 2.30 the afternoon session opened with an address by Supt. F. E. Lark, of Onawa, president of the Iowa Teachers' Association, on "The library and the school." Miss Anna V. Jennings, librarian in the normal school, Carney, Neb., followed with a paper on "Library instruction in the normal school," in which she told of what is being done in the different states along the lines of systematic instruction by normal schools in the use of libraries and librarianship.

Miss Ahern made announcement of the American Library Association conference, which is to be held at Lake Minnetonka the coming summer, and appealed to the members present to attend this meeting. After announcements for the evening and morning sessions the meeting adjourned.

In the evening at 6.30 the members of the Society of the Iowa Library School enjoyed their annual reunion and dinner at the Grand Hotel. Mr. M. G. Wyer, of Iowa City, and retiring president, presided as toastmaster. President George E. McLean, of the state university, Miss Alice Tyler and Miss Edith Tobitt, public librarian at Omaha, responded to toasts.

At 8 o'clock, in the beautiful audience room

of the Council Bluffs Public Library, the two associations enjoyed an able address by Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction of Harrisburg, Pa. At the close of Dr. Schaeffer's address a reception was held, in which the members of the board of library trustees, the mayor, city officials, and their wives were hosts and hostesses.

The final session of the meeting was held Friday morning for the transaction of business. The matters considered by the Iowa Library Association were mainly reports of committees and routine business. The resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution presented at the first meeting was adopted. The committee on nominations reported as follows: for president Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Boone; 1st vice-president, Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids; 2d vice-president, Miss Anna H. Ware, Sioux City; secretary, Miss Mary Wheelock, Grinnell; registrar, Miss Lorena Webber, Iowa City, member of executive board, Miss Harriet Wood, Cedar Rapids. The report was adopted by unanimous vote and the officers recommended were declared elected. As the treasurer is elected only every alternate year, Miss Kate E. Thompson, of Nevada, will hold over until 1908. The reports of the committee on resolutions and the necrology committee were also accepted. Mrs. Loomis, member of the library board in Cedar Rapids, extended an invitation for the Iowa association to hold its next annual meeting in Cedar Rapids; and it was voted that the executive board, which under the by-laws has power to select a meeting place, be instructed to choose Cedar Rapids. The treasurer reported a balance of \$93, with the expense of the meeting still unpaid. The 18th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was then adjourned.

At the final business session of the Nebraska Library Association officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Dr. Walter K. Jewett, University of Nebraska Library; 1st vice-president, Miss Charlotte Templeton, Public Library Commission; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary H. Ames, Grand Island Public Library; secretary, Miss Nellie Jane Compton, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Ligonier, Pa., Oct. 18-19. There was an attendance of about 75, from nearly all parts of the state, but it was noted with regret that some cities were unrepresented. This year's meeting was especially characterized by an atmosphere of pleasant informality, with a resultant free discussion of the various topics considered, making an informal round table.

The Friday morning session was opened by an address of welcome by Dr. Elmer E. McAdoo, followed by an address from the president, Mr. Charles E. Wright. The morning was chiefly devoted to papers on "Book selection." Miss Alice B. Kroeger spoke in regard to "Reference books;" Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, of McKeesport, to "Technical books," and Miss Mabel Shryock, of Mount Washington Branch, Pittsburgh, to "History."

In the afternoon Miss M. L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., gave a talk on "Library organization" — classification, arrangement, methods, etc., and Miss Helen M. Bunting, of the Lehigh Avenue Branch, Philadelphia, spoke on "Co-operation."

Friday evening Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, gave an address on "The library and the school," after which there was a pleasant reception.

The Saturday morning session was presided over by Vice-President H. F. Stevens. The election of officers resulted in the choice of president, Mr. Henry J. Carr; vice-president, Miss E. M. Willard; secretary, Miss Florence A. Watts.

Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of Pittsburgh, spoke on "Second-hand book buying," and was followed by a continuation of the subject "Library and public schools," Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Pittsburgh, speaking on "Books for advanced grades," and Miss Katherine McAlarney, of Philadelphia, on "Reading for girls."

Saturday afternoon was devoted to resting, and to walking or driving in various directions through the beautiful Ligonier valley, and along the banks of the Loyalhanna, and the members who remained until Sunday spent Saturday evening in dancing, story telling, and singing in the parlor of the Ligonier Springs Hotel.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 14th meeting of the Maine Library Association opened at Portland on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, Oct. 17, 1907, with President Roberts in the chair.

The meeting was held at the Portland Public Library, and Hon. James P. Baxter, one of the trustees of the library, welcomed the association to the city of Portland. Rev. W. F. Livingston, assistant state librarian, responded for the association.

The principal theme of the afternoon session was the relation of the public library and the public school, and this was opened by State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith, whose subject was "Co-operation of the public library and the public school." Miss Augusta Prescott, of the Edward Little High School, Auburn, then read one of two related papers, "What the teacher has a right

to expect from the librarian." She was followed by Miss Mary G. Gilman, librarian of the Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, whose subject was "What the librarian has a right to expect from the teacher." The discussion of this topic was continued by W. H. Brownson, superintendent of schools of Portland; James Otis Kaler, better known as "James Otis," superintendent of schools of South Portland; Miss Alice C. Furbish, librarian Portland Public Library; and Francis R. North, principal of Portland High School. Over 200 were present at this session, including a good number of the Portland teachers.

The hall was again crowded for the evening session, which was opened by a musical program. This session was devoted to the Concord group of writers—Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Channing and the Alcotts—and the speaker of the evening, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., who knew all these writers, gave many personal and interesting touches to his address.

The Friday morning session was opened by Professor George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, who told what he would do if he were librarian of a small country library and had but a hundred a year to spend for books. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Portsmouth, N. H., next spoke of the "Possibilities of co-operation between the woman's club and the free public library." At this point an informal question box was conducted by Professor Edward W. Hall, librarian of Colby College. During the question box it was brought out that only two Maine libraries were kept open Sundays—Portland and Waterville; that school children were using the libraries freely, Auburn estimating about 65 per cent.

The program was resumed, and Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, spoke on "What our college libraries are doing and what they may do for the other libraries and the public." Mr. Jones told how public libraries and the schools borrowed from the college libraries, and how individuals, preferably through the medium of a public library, were supplied with books by express. Miss Laura M. Bragg, of the Orr's Island Library, a graduate of Simmons College, told how a little library has been started on Orr's Island and how it has become the literary, social and educational center of the community. A change was here made from the ever-present problems of library life, and the assembled members listened to a scholarly and inspiring paper by Mrs. Carver, widow of the Hon. Leonard D. Carver, late state librarian of Maine, who under the title "The librarian's call," brought out many of the ideals which librarians always have before them and which make their work pos-

sible. The closing paper was by State Librarian Ernest W. Emery, and described the work of the Maine Library Commission.

The reports of the officers were then read and the following officers elected: president, Professor Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College; vice-presidents, Ernest W. Emery, state librarian, and Miss Nancy I. Burbank, Rockland Public Library; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library.

At the close of this session about 60 members went to Riverton Park by special cars to a dinner given by the Portland Public Library. After returning to Portland, the Longfellow House and the Library of the Maine Historical Society were visited. These later features were not the least valuable part of the conference, and the heartiest thanks of the association is due the people of Portland for bringing them all about in so perfect a way.

The proceedings of the association were printed as usual in a Saturday edition of the *Bangor Commercial*, and later they will be reprinted in pamphlet form for preservation.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 66th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Melrose, Oct. 17. The general subjects of the meeting were "Work with children" and "Library work with schools."

After a brief address of welcome by Mr. Charles G. Barry, chairman of the board of trustees, Mrs. Laura E. Richards read a paper on "Home reading for children." Mrs. Richards said the first question which we have to answer is, What shall the children read? The first appeal to the little child is through the ear, through his dawning sense of rhythm; and the nursery rhyme is the first door to his world of letters.

Some one has said nursery rhymes are all alike. This is not true. You shall find in nursery rhymes a range as wide as from Shakespeare to Tupper. Mrs. Richards then quoted:

"When good King Arthur ruled the land,
He was a goodly king;
He stole three pecks of barley-meal
To make a bag-pudding.

"A bag-pudding the king did make,
And stuffed it well with plums;
And in it put great lumps of fat,
As big as my two thumbs.

"The king and queen did eat thereof,
And noblemen beside;
And what they could not eat that night
The queen next morning fried."

saying, the English is undeniable and the fine Saxon flavor irresistible. A child will get

more good from one brave deed told in ringing verse than from any number of moral tales.

Mrs. Richards appealed to teachers and to librarians to be sure that every child knew his alphabet, citing as proof of the need of this knowledge the story told by a Harvard professor who wanted some papers tabulated and arranged. He engaged two students for the work. One of them got on very well, but the other didn't get on at all. The professor said, "What's the matter?" "Well, sir, I'm not very clear about the alphabet—down in the middle I don't know how it goes after that."

The speaker said that there are three books which should be in the hands of every child: Whittier's "Child life in verse," Coventry Patmore's "Children's garland," and Samuel Eliot's "Poetry for children." Among other suggestive remarks were the following:

"I imagine librarians to be delightful despots. You ought to be able to burn a book when you think it isn't fit, and I wish you would burn a good many of the books of so-called school poetry. Give the boys when they reach the declamation period Henley's 'Lyra heroica,' and see what they say."

"I have no time to argue with those who do not approve of fairy tales. Give the children fairy tales and, above all, that immortal work of Hans Christian Andersen."

"So far we have been writing of the little child, but the growing boy and the girl with her dawning womanhood have no less need of food than the little child. Now is the time to have Scott and Dickens and Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins. Give a boy 'The moonstone,' and it will keep him out of mischief for some time. Boys and girls must also have poetry. Give them Scott's poems and plenty of them. Give them also dear Dr. Kane, Stanley, and Nansen. I read Dr. Kane to a class of boys some years ago, and it was pleasant to see their interest in that noble man."

"History should be given during the ages from 12 to 16. 'Gulliver's travels' should be familiar to every child; so should the 'Arabian nights,' but every child should also read 'Pilgrim's progress.' But the two most important books of all are the Bible and Shakespeare. Begin with six years for Shakespeare by reading the fairy parts of 'A midsummer night's dream.' Let the great master become a habit to the growing child, but in nine cases out of ten the child should have the original."

Mrs. Richards deplored the lack of knowledge of the Bible, and made a strong plea that merely as a matter of literature the Bible should be made familiar to every child. It was a Harvard student who informed his astonished professor that Shibboleth was the wife of Samson.

Mrs. Richards was followed by Miss Alice M. Jordan, who read by request the paper on "Books for children," which she read at Asheville and which was printed in full in

the Papers and proceedings of the 29th annual meeting of the A. L. A.

Miss Harriet H. Stanley, of Brookline, then read a paper on "Discipline in a children's room." Miss Stanley said that unnatural restraint was to be avoided, but the restraint required for the common good was wholesome, and that children were more, rather than less, comfortable under it, when it was exercised with judgment and in a kindly spirit.

"Judgment comes with experience. . . . As far as you are able, be just. If your watchfulness fails sometimes to detect the single offender in a group of children, and you must send out the group to put an end to some mischief, say so simply, and they will see that they suffer not from your hard-heartedness, but from the culprit's lack of generosity or from the insufficiency of their devices for concealing him. Be philosophical. Most disturbance is only mischief, and properly treated will be outgrown. Stop it promptly, but don't lose your temper, and don't get worked up. To the juvenile mind 'getting a rise' out of you is no less exhilarating than the performance which occasions it. Habitually deny this gratification and mischief loses its savor."

"When children are intentionally troublesome, the simplest means of discipline is exclusion from the room; when necessary, formal exclusion for a definite period with a written notice to parents. The authority of the library should be exercised in the occasional cases where it is needed, both for the wrong-doer's own good and for the sake of the example to others."

"Provided you are just and sensible and good-tempered your patrons will respect the library more and like you none the less for exacting from them suitable behavior. We talk a good deal about the library as a place of refuge for boys and girls from careless homes, and they do deserve consideration from us; but to learn a proper regard for public law and order is as valuable as any casual benefit from books. The children of conscientious patients, whether poor or well-to-do, also deserve something at our hands, and we owe it to them to maintain a respectable standard of conduct for them to share. Let us be hospitable and reasonable, but let us be courageous enough to insist that the young citizen treat the library with the respect due to a municipal institution."

At the afternoon session Miss Caroline Matthews read a paper in which she discussed "The library and the child." From the standpoint of the orthodox librarian, and especially of the orthodox children's librarian, Miss Matthews' paper was radical. The three points which she emphasized were that the library was doing altogether too much for the child; that in her experience there was no true affiliation between the library and the schools; that fully 50 per cent. — if she were to consult her personal tastes 90 per cent. — of the books

now on the shelves of the children's room should be stricken out, and the equivalent 90 per cent. should be added to the books for adults. It is to be hoped that Miss Matthews' paper may later be printed in full in the JOURNAL.

Mr. Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of public schools in Beverly, read a paper on "The library and the school," in which he pointed out that "although schools and libraries are obviously intimately related in their functions, there is not always a close co-operation and correlation in their management. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that the public library has aimed primarily to serve the adult members of the community and in part due to a narrow, memoriter method of teaching in many public schools that did not demand or admit even for their pupils a wide acquaintance with books." He dealt upon the various methods by which schools and libraries may be brought into closer relations.

A Round Table conducted by Miss Alice M. Jordan followed the reading of the papers. Miss Jordan asked whether it were practicable to do work for the very small children.

Mrs. Root, of Providence, thought that young people would not enjoy Dickens and Scott and Thackeray unless you had led them up to it; consequently that no little child who wanted Red Riding Hood should be denied that privilege; and for this reason there was no time when even the smallest library should not have a children's room. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the very small child should not be encouraged to frequent the library because he was restless, because he naturally disturbed the older children who wished to read, and because the library could not at present, at least, attempt to supplement the work of the kindergarten. Several other questions were also discussed.

Outside of the regular program there were two items of interest. Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, called attention to "Little journeys to historic shrines," in which had been found over one hundred mistakes in facts.

Mr. Wilson asked if anyone who knew of a complete list of books on children's reading would send the name of same to Miss Baker, Clark University Library, Worcester. Such a list was wanted by Count Tolstoi's son, who was much interested in library work for children as carried on in this country.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Warren Upham, State Historical Society, St. Paul.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Katherine Patton, Minneapolis Athenæum, Minneapolis.

The 15th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the senate committee rooms of the New Capitol, St. Paul, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1907. The register showed 114 names, including about 60 librarians, and others representing various profes-

sions, lawyers, teachers, clergymen, journalists, besides a number of trustees.

Owing to the temporary absence of the Governor, whose welcome was postponed until Thursday morning, Miss Crafts, president of the association, opened the first session on Wednesday evening with her address. Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, of Madison, Wis., then spoke on "The enlarging field of the small library." He called attention to the educational value of the library, but in order to extend the work reforms are necessary. Library boards should find out the needs of the patrons, and attract young people with lectures and books pertaining to their particular interests. The evening was closed with an informal reception and an opportunity to inspect the capitol.

Thursday morning the convention was favored with an address of welcome from Governor Johnson, to which Mrs. Flora C. Conner, of Austin, vice-president of the association, responded.

The Trustees' Section was then opened by W. D. Willard, chairman. "Duties of directors" were explained by W. H. Putnam, Red Wing, and "The reading of the trustee" was handled by W. L. Lamb, of Fairmont.

At the same time the Travelling Library Section was conducted by Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, chairman. Mrs. F. C. Conner was chosen to act as secretary. After extending a cordial welcome, Mrs. Jacobson spoke of the work of the 550 travelling libraries in Minnesota during the past year, of the efforts of the librarians to come into personal relations with the people for whom they work, and of the difficulties to be overcome, caused by the red-tape methods made necessary by the distance existing between the central library and its patrons.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, of Northfield, spoke on "The most valuable contribution of the small library," in which she said that the librarian's mission should be to raise the standard of reading, which might easily be accomplished through wise selection, casting out much of the cheap fiction, which has a demoralizing tendency.

Judge J. C. Nethaway presented a paper on "Why library extension pays Washington county." He explained the growth of the system, its usefulness and a plan to secure a larger appropriation, whereby the travelling library might serve as a great factor in the education of the more remote settlers.

A committee consisting of Miss Fernald of Rochester, Mrs. Thayer of Wayzata, and Miss Bird of Fairmont was appointed to consider the advantages of a permanent travelling library organization in order that its officers might act with the central librarian, Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, of the Minnesota Library Commission, as an advisory board for the betterment of the travelling library system in Minnesota.

At two o'clock the visitors were entertained by a drive through Como Park, returning by way of Summit avenue, where they stopped at the residence of Mr. James J. Hill to admire his beautiful private art gallery.

Thursday evening was devoted to the relation and usefulness of the public library to the laboring, business and professional men. J. P. Buckley, of St. Paul, spoke for the laboring man, describing the library as the greatest boon the workingman possessed; it was in reality the workingman's school, and books should be purchased with a view to his special needs as his own library is naturally very limited. M. O. Nelson, of Minneapolis, represented the business man, claiming that he is a firm supporter of the public library, and finds it very convenient when looking for information on important subjects. The professional man's use of the public library was explained by F. G. Ingersoll. He thought special privileges should be granted this class of workers, as they use the library more than others. The subject of Mr. Ingersoll's paper was further discussed by Rev. Alexander McGregor, of St. Paul. Mr. J. G. Pyle spoke of the close relation between the newspaper and the public library and of their great value as educators. He cited several instances where the library had proved to be of great assistance to the journalists in disclosing important information.

Friday morning was devoted to topics of special interest to librarians. Miss Maud van Buren, in her paper on "What's it about?" urged that it was not the duty of a librarian to fill her mind with trash by reading all the new and popular novels of the day, but rather to divert the attention of the applicant for poor literature to some of the standard novels, giving them a conspicuous place on the shelves.

"The reading of the young person" was discussed by Miss Nelle A. Olson, of Moorhead. Mrs. Alice A. Lamb read an interesting paper on "The reading of the child," and Richard A. Lavell, librarian of the Pillsbury Branch Library in Minneapolis, gave a paper on "The reading of the librarian." He stated that first of all the newspapers should be read in order to keep up with present-day problems; magazines should receive attention, also the book reviews, library journals, and the *A. L. A. Booklist* should form the business reading.

Friday afternoon the delegates were conducted to Minneapolis by Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the local committee. They were given an opportunity to visit the university and other points of interest, and later were taken to the Walker Art Gallery, where Mr. Walker explained many of his most valuable paintings. At four o'clock they were met at the Minneapolis Public Library with automobiles and driven to the surrounding lakes. Through the kindness of the Commercial Club dinner was

served in the club rooms at 6.30. President Cyrus Northrop acted as toastmaster. Dr. Folwell spoke on the library for the scholar, advising the necessity of preserving local history, particularly original documents, manuscripts, etc. Miss Lydia M. Poirier, librarian, Duluth, discussed "The library for the people;" Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, spoke of "The library for the isolated," explaining how the people in obscure places are kept in touch with the world through the travelling library system; Judge Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis, spoke encouragingly of "The librarian," and Mr. James T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota, responded to the toast "The A. L. A. in 1908." The national association will meet at Lake Minnetonka next summer, and suggestions were outlined for entertainment.

On Saturday morning an instructive paper was read by Miss Miriam Carey, librarian of the Iowa Board of Control, on "Institution libraries," describing the work of organizing and perfecting libraries in Iowa state institutions.

The Educational Section was opened with an address by J. T. Gerould, chairman. A paper by Miss Jennie M. Beckley on "The organization of the school library," was read by Miss Brooks. Miss Ruth Ely, librarian of the Duluth Normal School, followed with a discussion on "Reference work in the school library." The last paper of this session was read by Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal School, on "Culture reading for children." She said that children must be entertained first, instructed afterward; that there should be a literary food inspector, whose duty should be to condemn the doggerel and trash which is put into the hands of children. Many Sunday-school books were condemned.

The committee on resolutions then made its report.

The nominating committee proposed the following names for officers for next year: president, Warren Upham, St. Paul; vice-president, James T. Gerould, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, Miss Katherine Patten, Minneapolis. For executive committee, Miss Clara Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Clute, St. Paul. These officers were duly elected.

Officers for the Travelling Library Section are: president, Mrs. G. B. McPherson, Stillwater; vice-president, Mrs. C. L. Bates, Benson; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Huntley, Grand Rapids. Executive committee: Mrs. T. C. Collins, Windom, and Mrs. B. F. Tenney, Ada. Officers for the Trustees Section are: chairman, Mr. J. N. Nicholson, Blue Earth; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Putnam, Red Wing; secretary, Mrs. G. B. McPherson, Stillwater.

The meeting, which was formally adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, was considered

the most successful in the history of the association; many new members were added, and the branching out into different sections seems to insure rapid growth and increased usefulness.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held Oct. 15 and 16, at Warrensburg.

The session on binding included the paper by Mr. George Stoskopf, of Chicago, which proved the most interesting and distinctive feature of the meeting. Other topics on the program were "Public documents" and "Schools and libraries."

Mr. Bostwick, as speaker at the evening session, called out a good-sized audience of students and townspeople at the auditorium of the State Normal School.

Selection of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of Jefferson City, president; Mr. H. O. Severance, of Columbia, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Bessie Lee, of Moberly, 2d vice-president; Miss Flora B. Roberts, of Warrensburg, secretary; and Mr. Clarence E. Miller, of St. Louis, treasurer.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the State House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Oct. 30. Present, 110.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30, Mr. W. C. Kimball, first vice-president of the association, in the chair.

Mr. Kimball spoke of the loss to the association caused by Mr. Bishop's removal to the Library of Congress, and read a telegram from him conveying hearty greetings and good wishes to the association.

In introducing the first speaker, Miss Sarah B. Askew, Organizer for the Public Library Commission, the chairman spoke of the propriety of a report of the Commission's work being made to the New Jersey Library Association, inasmuch as the Commission itself owed its origin to the desire and effort of the association.*

Then followed an interesting and very practical paper by Miss Helen Peters Dodd, of the Newark Library, on "Undistinguished authors—their use in a children's room." Miss Dodd advocated only the best in fiction for the little ones, but in all other classes such books as gave desired information in form possible for juvenile absorption, irrespective of treatment and style. A list of such serviceable books had been prepared by Miss Dodd, copies of which were distributed at the meeting.

*Miss Askew's report will be given under State Library Commissions in the next issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Miss Hitchler, whose paper on "The successful desk attendant" followed, prefaced it by an expression of gratitude at having been deemed capable of discussing some subject other than cataloging, and also congratulated herself on the freedom she might use in its treatment, as, being only a cataloger, the qualities she was about to enumerate could never be required of herself.†

Discussion on this theme followed by Miss Rathbone, of East Orange, who brought forward the duty of wise limitation of desk hours by librarians in order to insure unfatigued service in the attendant, and also the wisdom of scheduling such attendants in all the library departments in order to fit them with at least superficial knowledge of whatever demand they may be called upon to satisfy or to direct to its satisfaction at the proper place; by Miss Hilson, of Trenton, who dwelt on the needs for sympathy and interest both of the personal and intellectual sort; and by Miss Baldwin, of Brooklyn, who particularly emphasized the requirements previously mentioned by Miss Rathbone, as a general knowledge of all branches of the work.

Closing this discussion, the chairman suggested that it might be both instructive and interesting if some one would visit and give account of his reception in 100 libraries, in form similar to that of the *Ladies' Home Journal* canvass of the churches.

The nominating committee then reported, and after slight discussion, ballot was cast by the secretary for the following: president, Miss Beatrice Winsor; first vice-president, Mr. W. C. Kimball; second vice-president, Miss Esther Burdick; secretary, Mr. John M. Rogers; treasurer, Mr. Adam Strohm.

The question as to the advisability of continuing the bi-state meetings at Atlantic City was then raised, and discussion evinced the mind of the association to be in favor of such continuance.

Adjourned.

The evening session opened at 8.15, Mr. Kimball presenting as chairman Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Free Public Library.

Mr. Hill began his remarks by saying that it had been a relief to him to be warned that no "presidential address" would be required of him, because the time was short and a stampede for the 9.30 express was to be expected. He contented himself, therefore, with a few words on the growth and work of the association, recalling the meeting at the Y. W. C. A.'s rooms at Trenton in 1890, when the association with 37 consenting and 26 present members had been organized, and adding that of those original members 13 were still enrolled, and five were present at this meeting.

†Miss Hitchler's paper will be printed in full in a succeeding issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

As notable achievements of the association during these 17 years, he mentioned:

First, the institution of the second most important library meeting in the United States, that of the annual one with the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City.

Second, the institution of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Third, the work of that commission indirectly attributable to the association, and which, while having already accomplished so much, has still great opportunity for future activities.

The chairman then presented Mr. Wyer, whose well-written paper on "What Americans read" showed conclusively that the greater part of such matter is without the influence, and frequently without the knowledge of the library, lying as it does in daily papers, in the cheaper and cheapest magazines with their four, six, and eight million circulations, and in such fiction as is not generally admitted to library shelves. For the good achieved through such papers as the *Springfield Republican* and the *Boston Transcript*, and such periodicals as the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Nation* Mr. Wyer had the warmest gratitude; for the mass of mediocre and poor productions, but slight esteem, and for sensation literature, and particularly for "yellow" journalism, only scathing denunciation. In spite, however, of his criticisms, Mr. Wyer feels a healthy undercurrent in the stream of American literary taste, a slow but marked rising tendency in all classes, and he counselled librarians, for the welfare of the cause, to face and study conditions outside of their own purview, and to learn therefrom. With apologies for a possible (though not probable) "anticipating of the accredited anticipator of the evening," he concluded with an optimistic sketch of the coming day when library appropriation would be \$1 per capita per annum, when postal and express service merged in governmental control would carry library matter free and deliver it by postmen in automobiles and when, in the flood of its increased wealth and power, the library would indeed guide and supply the reading of the American public.

Before reading his paper on "Anticipations," Mr. Dana took occasion to give expression to an opinion on "yellow" literature, contrary to that expressed by Mr. Wyer, and one founded, he said, on considerable experience with human nature in the rough. He holds that such matter, however worthless and low intrinsically, is a step in the right direction to those who, having as yet no capacity for better, use it; that the time spent in such reading is almost invariably saved from far worse occupation; and that any taste for reading once formed may be capable of elevation.

In his paper, while giving food for thought in various directions, and notably in the attention he called to the importance—or rather the non-existence of "small things" in this

latter day life of ours—Mr. Dana's fancy took untrammelled flights into the future, and hesitated not to promise the fulfilment of the wonders that it saw. Automatic book machines answering to the borrower's metal strip as the pepsin gum one does to the nickel coin by ejecting the book desired (or a neatly printed card, "Not in at present"!); and the aeroplane leaving the station on the library roof every 15 (or 20) minutes on its second-story delivery round of books just ordered by telephone and wire, are only two of the many tidings of comfort and joy that space prevents enumerating in full, but which were quietly voiced by Mr. Dana to an appreciative audience.

The chairman then introduced the mayor of Trenton, who apologized for not being the governor, as some, judging from the program, had possibly thought him to be, and gave a none less cordial though somewhat belated welcome to the association. He spoke of pride in Trenton's "bookish" reputation and its beautiful and well administered library; of his own more frequent approach to library affairs from the financial rather than the administrative end, and of his own opinion that the present fixed rate of appropriation was unwise.

Mr. Cleary, of the board of trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library, then said a few words to show that having been properly trained as a trustee he knew his business was to listen and agree rather than to speak.

Dr. Green, head of the state normal school, gave expression to a few thoughts on reading, telling of early interest in library work, and saying that at times he was almost tempted to institute a crusade against reading in excess—the "opiate of reading," as it had been called, since little well chosen and well digested material was of incalculably more value than a great mass of unassimilated matter. Scholars, he said, are made by much thought and little reading. Of the good that may be sometimes extracted from even poor books, Dr. Green recalled the only dime novel he had ever read, and that during his boyhood, in the midst of whose ludicrously impossible adventure he had found certain bits of description that remained a pleasure in his memory to the present day. In conclusion, and in expression of his feeling toward library workers, Dr. Green said: "I want to say God bless you—you are doing a good work. May you live long and prosper."

Motion was then made and carried that a message be sent to the retiring president, Mr. W. W. Bishop, conveying the regret of the association at his necessitated withdrawal from its membership after so long and valued a connection.

Pamphlets on travelling libraries, published by the commission, were distributed.

Adjourned.

MARIE LOUISE PREVOST, Secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The first session of the 13th annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, on Oct. 15, was an informal and delightful reception to the visiting members of the association by the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library. They were assisted in receiving by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, president of the association, and the staffs of the Public Library, the State Library, the Public School Library, and the Ohio State University Library.

On Wednesday morning the president, Mr. Stevenson, called the meeting to order. The registration showed an attendance of 186. Mr. Galbreath, speaking for the state in place of Governor Harris, and Mr. F. J. Heer for the board of trustees, made short addresses of welcome, which were responded to by the presiding officer.

Following this the ensuing reports were read, accepted, and placed on file without discussion:

Report of secretary, Miss Mary Parker.

Report of treasurer, Miss Grace Prince.

Report of committee on library extension, Miss Anna Hubbard.

Report of committee on auditing, Miss L. Schoenweiss.

Report of committee on necrology, Miss Martha Mercer.

Report of committee on publicity, Miss Anna L. Morse.

Report of committee on inter-relation of libraries, Mr. C. B. Galbreath.

Report of committee on relation of library and school, Mr. M. Hensel.

Report of committee on library training, Miss Laura Smith.

The last-named committee made the following recommendations:

We recommend a resolution from the Ohio Library Association to the governing boards or officers of each library in Ohio that the librarian be sent at library expense to the meetings of the Ohio Library Association.

We recommend that the training committee circularize the women's club of the state, urging them to interest themselves in the libraries of their respective towns.

We recommend that the distribution of the travelling libraries on library economy be continued for the coming year.

The committee would also recommend that the association endorse the course of reading in public libraries.

Voted, That the information in Miss Smith's report be sent in circular form by secretary to every individual trustee and every college president in state, in time for the board to take action.

Voted, That president appoint a special committee to discover ways and means for interesting the women's clubs in the libraries of

their respective towns. Committee to report at the executive meeting in December. (To be appointed by the incoming president.)

Voted, That the library association endorse the course of reading for librarians appearing in *Public Libraries*.

Voted, That committee on library training be continued for the year, and that they confer with state librarian to see if leaflet can be sent.

Voted, That the committee on publicity be made permanent, to be appointed from year to year.

Invitations to the Ohio Library Association, to meet with them next year, were read by the secretary, from the Cleveland Public Library and the Dayton Library.

The president appointed the following special committees to report to the business session Friday afternoon:

Committee on place of meeting—Miss Anna L. Morse, Miss Alice Boardman, Dr. J. W. Perrin.

Committee on resolutions—Mr. Azariah S. Root, Miss Willia Cotton, Mr. Charles Orr.

Committee on nominations—Mr. S. L. Wicoff, Miss Ella McSurely, Mr. Fred J. Heer.

Adjourned.

After a pleasant trolley ride the members of the association convened at Otterbein University, Westerville. Mr. James M. Butler, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library, responded to the welcome of Mr. Snavely, mayor of Westerville, and Professor Sanders, of the university. The afternoon was devoted to the "Work of the library," the large library being represented by Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, the small library by Miss Kelly, of Steubenville, the college library by Mr. Root, of Oberlin, the state library by Mr. Galbreath, of Columbus. The discussion was to have been led by Miss Clatworthy, but she spoke briefly of the work of the state library with the smaller libraries instead. The session adjourned to meet in the town hall for a chicken supper served by the ladies of Westerville.

The evening session proceeded according to the program with one exception. The Hon. Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe, delivered an address on the topic "Can we afford to learn the truth about Washington" instead of on "Robert Burns," as the program indicated.

Thursday morning was given up to the various sections, the Small Library Section being held first, the College and Trustees following simultaneously. Miss Newton, of Portsmouth, chairman, presided over the Small Library Section, Miss Parker acting as secretary in the absence of Miss Pratt, of Delaware.

Thursday afternoon the association were the guests of the Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs at the federation headquarters. The topic of the afternoon was "Library aids

to club work." The meeting reconvened immediately in the reception room above, where light refreshments were served and an informal reception held.

Thursday evening Miss Sutherland, principal of the Columbus Normal School, gave a talk upon the "Teacher and the library;" Miss Griffin, of the Cleveland Public Library, read a paper on "Preliminary binding and special editions for libraries," which had been carried over from the morning session. Following these came the address of the evening by the Hon. E. O. Randall, his topic being the "Young idea." Short talks followed on the "Care the Toledo Library takes of her schools," by Mr. Sewall; the work of the Public School Library of Columbus, by Miss Toler.

Adjourned.

The Friday morning session opened with the report of the committee on county library by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges. This was followed by a talk on "Another year's experience in a county library," by Miss Brotherton, of Van Wert. The discussion was most informal.

The report of the special committee on cataloging was read by Miss Clatworthy.

Voted, That the report be accepted, recommendations carried out and the same committee continued.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of special editions for libraries, to confer with Miss Griffin, and to report either at the executive committee meeting in December or at the next annual meeting.

Mrs. Murdock, of Akron, vice-president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, gave greeting for the state federation.

Mr. Porter, on behalf of the trustee of the Cincinnati Public Library, extended an invitation to the association to meet with them next year.

The report of the committee on legislature was verbal. This report was accepted.

Miss Farr, of Zanesville, gave a short talk on the work of an individual library organizer, and Miss Bullock, of Medina, on the work of a state organizer.

The question box was conducted by Miss Morse, of Youngstown.

Miss Norton, state secretary of the committee of one hundred on public health, presented an outline of her work and requested co-operation. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions to consider and take action.

Meeting adjourned.

The committee on place of meeting reported that they preferred to postpone the announcement of their decision until the meeting of the executive board in December, as they wish to look up the matter of hotels, etc., which will affect their decision quite vitally.

Mr. Wicoff read the report of the nominating committee as follows: president, Mr. C. B.

Galbreath, Columbus; 1st vice-president, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 2d vice-president, Miss Blanche Roberts, Columbus; 3d vice-president, Mr. Charles J. Matthews, Athens; secretary, Miss Anna L. Morse, Youngstown; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince, Springfield.

Mr. Galbreath felt that he could do much more for the association out of office than in. For this reason the secretary was empowered to cast a unanimous vote for all officers, except for president. The presiding officer requested Mr. Root, Mr. Sewall and Miss Newton to form a special committee to select another president. Dr. J. W. Perrin, of Cleveland, was chosen to take Mr. Galbreath's place.

The officers for the various sections were reported as follows:

Small Library Section: chairman, Miss Beatrice Kelly, Steubenville; secretary, Miss Pauline Edgerton, Akron. College Section: chairman, Mr. Charles A. Read, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati; secretary, Miss Minnie Orr, Marietta College, Marietta. Trustees Section (same officers continued): chairman, Mr. W. T. Porter, Cincinnati; secretary, Mr. S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read, accepted and filed.

An address by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, brought to a successful finish the 13th annual meeting.

MARY TUCKER, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE SECTION

Chairman: Miss McSurely, Miami University, Oxford.

Secretary: Miss Jeffrey, Ohio State University Library, Columbus.

The College Section was called to order on Thursday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, by Miss McSurely. A roll-call showed 22 persons present, representing 16 colleges.

A paper on "Harvard Library" was read by Mr. Read, of the University of Cincinnati. Discussion on "Student helps and fines" followed, led by Miss Jeffrey and Miss McSurely.

Miss McSurely appointed a nominating committee to name officers for the next year to report at the business session Friday. The officers elected are noted above.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

Chairman: Mr. Porter, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Secretary: Mr. Wicoff, Public Library, Sidney.

There were very few trustees present, and the time was devoted to short addresses by Dr. Hodges, Mr. Porter and Mr. Wicoff.

After the section meeting had adjourned the members formed at the entrance to the Public Library and were photographed.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the season of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of Oct. 10, at the Chicago Public Library.

The president, Miss Irene Warren, opened the meeting with a cordial welcome to about 40 members and their friends, who were gathered around the tables set for a picnic supper. The resignation of Miss Ellen Garfield Smith as secretary was then read and accepted, with expression of the good wishes that follow her in her new field of work in the State of Washington.

Mr. Larson read the "Open letter to Illinois librarians," by Miss Ahern, president of the Illinois Library Association.

This was followed by "echoes" from those who attended the A. L. A. Conference at Asheville, N. C., given by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roden, Mr. Gould, Miss Forstall and Miss Dickinson. After election of 15 members the meeting adjourned.

MARY L. WATSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Long Island Library Club for the season, 1907-1908, was held October 17, at the Young Women's Christian Association, Brooklyn. Nine new names were proposed for membership and unanimously elected.

After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Briggs, the president, introduced the speaker, Professor Frank Wadleigh Chandler, who spoke on "The rogue in English literature." Professor Chandler gave a most interesting account of the hero, anti-hero as he put it, from his first appearance in the early jest-book, through the following years. He pointed out that it is to the rogue we owe the beginning of romance, the novels produced by De Foe, Smollett and Fielding, and lastly the detective stories of our own day.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Young Women's Christian Association, and a social hour followed.

MARY Z. CRUCE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first regular meeting for the year of the New York Library Club was held in the assembly room of the Hudson Park branch of the New York Public Library on the afternoon of Oct. 10. It was called to order by the president. After the reading of the minutes and reports by the treasurer and committees, the president made some appropriate remarks on the opening of the year and the plans for the work. Thirty-one new members were elected, 23 being from the Queens Borough Public Library. A roll by libraries represented was called, showing an attendance of nearly 200 from the three large

library systems, New York, Brooklyn and Queens Borough and a total attendance of about 300.

The address of the afternoon was made by Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library. The subject was "The cardinal principles of a librarian's work in a circulating library." Mr. Foss treated his subject in his usual happy manner, drawing a vivid sketch of the ideal librarian who embraces all possible virtues, allied and opposed. "A narrow man in the library is a curse to the town that hires him. It would pay to double his salary to get him to resign." In order to induce the city fathers to furnish adequate support to the public library, the librarian himself should be a public man and cultivate the acquaintance of the city officials. "He should never pester the city fathers with reiterated requests for more funds, but he should happen about at critical times and look anxious." In his relations to his trustees, he should be ready to yield on minor points for the sake of carrying out his broader plans.

After the address there followed a Round Table, opened by Miss Frances Rathbone and Mrs. A. B. Maltby on the subject of "Relations between librarian and staff." Miss Rathbone made the following points: the attitude should be that of mutual confidence; the librarian and staff should be friends; the librarian should make it clear that all are working for the good of the institution; the librarian should study the individuality of the staff and fit their work to them; give each assistant a responsibility in some line in which the assistant can take the initiative and make suggestions; ask each to watch the work in order to improve every detail; give each her chance of advancement; in small libraries there should be staff meetings in which every member of the staff can be present; everything should be talked over and the general idea and opinion of the librarian imparted to assistants; in a large library, heads of departments can meet with the librarian and assistants; with the heads of departments in another meeting; schedules should be changed frequently for a rest and variety of experience; librarians need feel no loss of dignity or of respect or of credit from friendly relations.

Mrs. Maltby said that occasionally, even between co-workers and friends, a frank expression of ideas on both sides does not end in agreement, and spoke for the soldierly side of the assistants' relations. The librarian would not command, but if her judgment is clear and concise, the assistants will loyally follow it. The quality of the work and not personal relations are the standard for grading and this should be distinctly understood. The assistant should be in harmony with the library as a whole, with her librarian, her associates, her duties and the public. Libra-

rians should realize that failure in one kind of work does not mean that the assistant is not fitted for other work.

Mrs. Fairchild spoke on the importance of the librarian's spirit existing in every assistant. In fifteen minutes it is possible for an assistant to entirely destroy the librarian's influence in certain quarters.

By request, Mr. Foss read his "Song of the library staff," and also "The house by the side of the road," after which the meeting adjourned for the regular social hour which has become so pleasant a figure in all the club's meetings.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The club met on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 2.30 p.m., at Bellingham, Mass., in the Free Public Library. The home of this library is in a large room of one of the school buildings. Broad windows that looked out over the hills and valleys of the surrounding country, and decorations of berries and flowers of the fall made the little library an unusually pleasant place in which to hold a meeting.

Miss Sornborger introduced as the first speaker Miss Jessie Cameron, children's librarian of the Worcester Public Library. She talked about repairing books, and illustrated with sample material some of the points made: Book covering, labeling, shellacing and replacing in covers were among the processes explained. Miss Cameron considered it an extravagance for a library of limited means to buy especially prepared articles for mending. Ordinary crinoline was used instead of gummed strips of cloth; parchment paper took the place of the rolls designed for repairing torn pages; linen bought by the yard formed new backs. The fact was emphasized that labels shrink so that they should be wet all over before applying. It was suggested that the librarians would find it helpful to visit a bindery and see how the books were made, and also that they should carefully notice how different parts are joined together on the books that they take apart.

Miss Putnam next spoke briefly on "Desk work in a small library."

Miss Franklin, the librarian of the Bellingham library, served refreshments to her guests before they left. More librarians were present than had previously attended one of the club's meetings, an encouraging sign of the interest that has been aroused among the towns of the region.

BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its fall meeting in the chapel of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Oct. 4, as a section meeting of the Amherst conference on rural progress, to which the club has

lent its hearty co-operation. The attendance was not as large as would have been the case with better weather conditions, but representatives were present from as far south as Hartford and as far west as Williamstown.

At the morning session Mr. William I. Fletcher, president of the association, presided. The address of welcome was made by President Kenyon L. Butterfield, followed by a paper on "The village library as a social center," by Miss M. Anna Tarbell, librarian of the Brimfield Public Library.

Mr. Fletcher then led a brief discussion on "The mission of the village library." His thought in regard to its mission was "adaptation." Rural libraries had suffered by copying urban ones where the conditions differ much from those in the country. Miss Alice Shepard, of Springfield, said that much had been made of the village library as a social center, that many county librarians thought their problem had been to make it less of a center of sociability and that in visits to country libraries to help solve the problem she wondered sometimes how they could be social centers at all, they were housed so unattractively. She pleaded for simple pictures, for exhibits of school work, anything to make the place cheerful and interesting. Miss Abbie T. Montague, of Sunderland, told of the success she had had in arousing interest among young people by exhibiting an illustration of current history and telling them about it. Mrs. Hills, librarian at Bernardston, told of the work done there and of the help she had derived from the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Women's Education Association, and the State Library Commission. F. G. Wilcox, librarian at Holyoke, said that it would seem that public libraries should have a new name to fit the new ideal, which now was much more than a collection of books.

The afternoon session, at which W. I. Fletcher presided, was held as a section of the conference on rural progress. The chief speaker, Mr. William R. Eastman, of Albany, spoke on "The public library as a means of rural betterment." His address was in substance as follows: In cities and villages the people live in intimate association with one another and join hands for every purpose of business or pleasure. In contrast with this, the people on the farms are scattered and lonesome. The products of the farm are not what they have been. There is an undercurrent of conviction that better things are possible, if one only knew how to conquer success, but the most are left with a sense of limitation and discontent. Can we deal with this sort of thing with books? The right books if they come into the right hands and are rightly understood can face almost any human problem, because a true book is the utterance of a master mind and imparts a new intelligence. Betterment comes from knowledge

opening the door to success. Betterment comes from association bringing minds and hearts together, creating oneness, companionship, and strength. Betterment comes with the happy hours of entertainment and with the quickening of suggestion which lights up the path and reveals the possibilities of the future. And these are the purposes for which books are made.

The fundamental problems of the library are to be sure that the books are right and that they reach the right persons. There must be a living, active personality behind the books and there must also be a considerable opportunity for choice on the part of the reader. This can be managed with reasonable success in the village, but it is hard to extend the library atmosphere out to the farm.

The speaker then outlined a plan by which in every town the local library might offer a small collection of books to any neighborhood where five families might unite to ask for this service. The fittest person among them, perhaps a teacher or a farmer's wife, who would be glad to have the books in the house for her children's sake, would be put in charge. The librarian of the town would visit such a deposit station at monthly intervals, bringing a few new books, and taking others away. If the plan proved popular, the library would become a social center and other neighborhoods would want the same.

Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Amherst, author of "The country town," spoke from an optimistic viewpoint on "The new rural life."

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The seventh year's course has opened under most favorable conditions. The school is now in its permanent quarters, including a study room and a lecture room which have been equipped to meet the requirements of both students and instructors. Last, but by no means least, it is the recipient of a substantial endowment, the generosity of Mr. Carnegie.

Eighteen juniors, five special students, and three seniors have registered. The daughter of Dr. Andreas Steenberg, professor and librarian of the Royal College, Horsens, Denmark, is among the students, and Miss Selæg, from Hammerfest, Norway, has also come to this country to enter the school. There are six students from New York state, four from Connecticut, four from Pennsylvania, three from Massachusetts, two from Michigan, and one each from Virginia, Maryland, California, Wisconsin and Illinois. Vas-

sar College has six representatives, Woman's College of Baltimore three, University of Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Wells, Wellesley, Washington College, Northwestern University, Kristiania University, University of Copenhagen, each have one representative.

The school opened Oct. 7 with registration and a tour of the building under the guidance of Mr. Hopkins. The important feature of the first week was the series of five lectures by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief of the traveling library department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on "Library ideals," "The problem of the girl," "The problem of the boy," "The library beautiful" and "Some western phases of library work."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

PERSONAL NOTES

Frances Feind and Edith Spray, graduates of last year, are loan desk assistants at the University of Illinois.

Agnes Nichol, B.L.S., 1907, is assistant in the Ohio State Library, Columbus.

Myra O'Brien, B.L.S., 1907, is in the Leland Stanford University Library as assistant.

Mabel K. Richardson, B.L.S., 1907, was appointed assistant in the catalog department, University of Washington, Seattle, but resigned after two months of service, to accept the librarianship of South Dakota University, Vermillion.

Nina B. Shaffer, B.L.S., 1907, on July 1 became librarian of Vinton (Iowa) Public Library.

Hilda K. White, B. L. S., 1907, is organizer at William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo.

Litta C. Banschbach, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian at Galena (Ill.) Public Library.

Bess Wilson, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian of South Dakota Normal School, Spearfish.

Ada Barter, A.B. in library science, 1907, is organizer and librarian at Kentucky State Normal School, Eastern Division, Richmond.

Ellen G. Smith, B.L.S., 1902, resigned from the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to accept the librarianship at Walla Walla, Wash.

Willia K. Garver, B.L.S., 1903, has gone to South Bend, Washington, as librarian.

Olive Davis, B.L.S., 1906, is organizing the Birmingham (Mich.) Public Library.

Alice S. Johnson, B.L.S., 1907, is assistant in the catalog department, University of Minnesota.

Eva McMahon, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian at the Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale.

Elizabeth McKnight, B.L.S., 1907, after substituting during the summer as librarian at Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, is now librarian of Joliet Township High School.

ALBERT S. WILSON, Director.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bogsamlingsbladet, the Danish quarterly, for July-September opens with a reprint of Prof. Chr. Collin's excellent article, "Bøkernes verden," first published in the new Norwegian library magazine. Prof. Steenberg makes a plea for the assistance of the press in the library movement, while J. Grönborg advocates a plan for the mounting of authors' portraits in books belonging to public libraries. The rest of the number is given to reviews and booklists.

Folkbiblioteksbladet (Swedish) for July-September contains a criticism of the ambiguous wording of the law authorizing government support of public and school libraries to the extent of 75 kr. each annually, under certain conditions. The editor follows with a lucid exposition of the needs and aims of the public library movement in Sweden. He advocates an increase of the government support of libraries, citing Norway with 200 kr. and Finland with 350 to each library—the latter according to the proposal of a recent committee, which stands a chance of being adopted. Another instructive paper is W. Sappolas' "The public libraries of Sweden examined through Finnish spectacles."

The "Jahrbuch der Hamburgischen Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der Künste und nützlichen Gewerbe," 1907, contains three chapters on libraries, to wit: (1) Berichte über die bisherige Entwicklung der öffentlichen Bücherhalle in Hamburg, 1899-1905. (Dr. Ed. Hallier.) (2) Bericht über die öffentl. Bücherhalle in 1906. (Dr. Reinmüller.) (3) Die Hamburgische Hausbibliothek. (Dr. O. Zittel.)

Library Assistant, for October, has a condensed outline of "The organization of a library service," by John Barr, estimating the building and branch equipment desirable in a county borough of 100,000 inhabitants, with a library appropriation of £6000. There is also a short report of the L. A. U. K. conference.

Medical Library and Historical Journal, for June, which makes belated appearance, contains papers on "Early medical libraries in America" (Pennsylvania Hospital, and College of Physicians of Philadelphia), by Francis R. Packard; "How much is the library appreciated?" by Charles Perry Fisher; and "The Association of Medical Librarians," by Albert T. Huntington. These were all read at the last meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians. The proceedings of this meeting are also fully reported.

MOSES, Montrose J. The children's library and the home. (*In Outlook*, Sept. 28. p. 177-185. il.)

Reviews broadly children's work as carried on by the public libraries of the country, urg-

ing the need of high standards of book selection and of keeping the work itself free from self-consciousness. It is important that the home should assume some of the responsibilities taken by children's librarians.

TILTON, Edward L. The small public library, cont. (*In Inland Architect and News Record*, September, 1907. 50:26-27.) il.

This instalment of this series of articles describes the library building of the State College at Lexington, Ky., and the new library building for Swarthmore College. Full plans are given.

—The modern small library, continued. (*In Inland Architect and News Record*, October, 1907. 50:42-43.) il.

This number is devoted to plans, illustrations, and descriptions of the Public Library at Ludington, Michigan, and the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, at Cleveland, Ohio.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP; by the committee on training of the American Library Association, Mary W. Plummer, chairman. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library tract, no. 9.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 8 p. D.

A brief summary of the reasons for library training, various means of training (schools, apprentice classes, etc.), chief characteristics and attractions of library work. Useful as a concise general presentation of the subject, without details.

LOCAL

Alabama Polytechnic Institute. At a meeting of the building committee of the Institute, on Sept. 17, it was decided to take steps at once toward the erection of a modern and up-to-date college library building, to cost about \$30,000. The task of preparing the drawings and the preparation of specifications and details was committed to Prof. N. C. Curtis, who has the chair of architecture in the Institute.

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt., year ending June 27, 1907; in local press.) Added 1933; total 30,981. Issued, home use 117,116 (fict. 68,616; juv. 19,517). New cards issued 1496; cards in force 7737. Receipts \$12,881.02; expenses \$9027.13.

From the collection, mainly novels, rented from the Bodley Library, there were issued 8495 v.; these books are issued for one week only and a fine of five cents a week is charged for overtime.

Atlanta, Carnegie L. (8th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 5165; total 32,447. Issued, home use 117,056 (fict. 68 per cent.); visitors to ref. and magazine rooms 56,217. Active cardholders 16,023. In the children's department 3818 borrowers are registered, and the circulation for the year was 27,399 vol-

umes, from a collection of less than 2000 v. Receipts \$16,878.69; expenses \$16,745.77 (salaries \$7,891.29, books \$4434.03, binding \$426.93, periodicals \$335.81, light \$928.38, heat \$66.67).

In the circulating department an important change was the opening of an "intermediate department" for half-grown boys and girls, known as the "borderland" books. Here also an attractive Christmas display of juvenile books was made, for the inspection of parents and others, the books afterwards being placed in the children's department for circulation. The children's department has proved an effective means of inducing mothers to attend the library. Miss Wallace says: "This seems a reversion of the natural order of things, but it has proven very efficacious. Mothers were brought to see the bulletin board, mothers were invited to see the Christmas decorations, mothers came by the score to see the children march and drill before the story hour, so when the library invited the mothers to inspect the books on exhibition for Christmas purposes we found we had a large per cent. of mothers who were already conversant with the work of the children's department."

Atlanta, Ga. Georgia School of Technology L. The new building for the library of the School of Technology has been opened for the use of the students. The building cost \$20,000 and was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The library is very attractive and the equipment of the best technical make. The librarian is Miss Laura Hammond, Pratt, '01. An assistant librarian has been recently appointed.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. On Oct. 1 the library trustees entered upon preparations for expending the \$500,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for branch buildings. Mr. Carnegie's gift has only recently been placed at the disposal of the library authorities, owing to difficulties in the way of its acceptance. The offer, in its original form, was made a year ago, on the usual conditions that the city should provide sites and a yearly maintenance fund of 10 per cent. of the amount of the gift. It was found impossible to legally accept these specific conditions, but finally an ordinance was passed accepting the offer on condition that the Legislature would authorize the expenditures required. This met Mr. Carnegie's approval, and he has notified the trustees that the money is at their disposal. The amounts wanted by the trustees in the next ordinance of estimates are as follows:

\$7500 for equipment and maintenance of three branch libraries whose buildings are to be erected with Carnegie funds; \$2500 for equipment and maintenance of a branch library at the corner of 11th street and Clifton avenue, Walbrook, in the building presented to the city for the use of a library by Mr. Francis A. White; \$1000 for equipment and maintenance of a library station on Columbia

avenue; \$1500 for the purchase of books for the seven branch libraries already established.

Bessemer, Ala., Carnegie L. The library was formally opened on the evening of Sept. 12, the exercises being held in the library building. The chief address was made by Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of the public schools of Birmingham. The keys of the building were accepted by the mayor, who pledged both himself and the city administration to do everything necessary for the support and maintenance of the library. After the speeches there was an informal reception.

This library is the 11th Carnegie library to be built in Alabama. It cost approximately \$10,000, and occupies a beautiful and centrally located site. The building of the library is a tribute to the zeal and persistence of the women of Bessemer. At the opening, the book committee, consisting of Mrs. Lee Moody, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. J. Fred Robertson, Mrs. E. H. Lopaz, and Mrs. R. F. Smith, were able to show several hundred books on the shelves. The librarian is Miss Lena Mingea.

Boston P. L. An editorial in the *Boston Advertiser* of Sept. 28 deals with a recent rumor "that because of the congested condition of business at Copley square the city would be obliged to build a new library building in the Fenway district in the very near future." This report is contradicted so far as refers to the present library trustees. The editorial continues "It is beyond question that the Copley square building is now so taxed that it is insufficient for the needs of the business transacted there. Yet the fact remains that so long as the present trustees hold office they are likely to set their faces firmly against any proposition to make any other structure but the present one the central and administrative office of the Boston Public Library. A branch building, connected with the Public Library, may later be built in the Fenway, for the purposes and needs of research work; something on the plan of certain outside storage buildings of the British Museum, say, and containing old files of newspapers and magazines, medical and scientific works, old or rare prints, and all the other rich store of the library. These works are invaluable for purposes of special research, but they are rarely consulted by the general public."

"It has been said by many that, as about all the other great public buildings are gradually being banished from the Back Bay, it must be inevitable that the public library should follow; but this ignores the striking difference between the library and the other buildings. The central library building should always be within the reach of the multitude. It is not maintained, as the other structures are, for merely an educated class of the public, but for all the public. It is true that the congested condition of the central

library should be remedied soon; but that can best be done by increasing the number of branches and by specializing some of those branches, as in the case of the proposed reference library. The administrative building of the library should never be pushed out far from the center of population. The very conditions which make it wise to remove the educational institutions to the new district, then, make it advisable to keep the public library just where it now is."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie building of the Fort Hamilton branch, at Fourth ave. and 95th st., was formally opened on the evening of Oct. 16.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. An interesting chart has been prepared by the librarian, Clarence W. Ayer, showing the growth in circulation of the library since 1858, when it became the property of the city, to the present day. Previous to that time the library had been owned privately. In the former year a little more than 5000 volumes were taken out, and in the last full year, 1906, the circulation was, in round numbers, 243,000. The chart shows notable variations in circulation during this period of 49 years; first in 1874, when the library, after having exacted a small annual fee from users, became free to the public; in 1889, when the present building was first occupied; and again in 1905, during the first full year of the present librarian's service.

The statistics for the third quarter of 1907 show a total circulation of 56,875, as against 52,530 for the corresponding quarter, a year ago. This again, which is due to the use of books in the East Cambridge branch and in the new North Cambridge branch, has been enough to more than offset the loss at the local stations and in the schools. Beginning July 1, the service of the Booklovers' Library and the Tabard Inn Library, which was found to be unsatisfactory, was discontinued.

Chicago Art Institute L. (Rpt.; in 228th rpt. of Institute.) Added 407; total 4540; lost 21, "almost all small and unimportant." The photograph collection now numbers 4411; and the collection of stereopticon slides amounts to 2834 numbers; all these slides are at the disposal of the various lectures at the Art Institute, and relate to many branches of art. The total attendance in the library for the year was 50,340 persons, of whom 33,419 were students consulting books.

"During the last year a system of installation and cataloging of the miscellaneous photographs has been adopted. The photographs are mounted on uniform stiff gray cards, 11 by 14 inches, which are set on edge in drawers, in the manner of a card catalog. They are cataloged by the initial letter of the subject, then by the number representing the country, and finally by artists' names, alphabetically. When issued to students or lent to clubs, each photograph is slipped into a stout paper envelope, which

serves the purpose of a frame and protects it from injury.

"The library class room, situated under the library proper, is a valuable accessory to the library in accommodating art classes with their teachers who wish not only to inspect, but to discuss the photographs and books. 921 photographs have been taken out in this way; 102 have been lent to clubs outside the building; 260 persons have registered during the year to consult the photographs in the library proper, and 214 of the miscellaneous collection have been lent to art classes."

Chicago P. L. C. B. Roden contributed to a recent number of the *Educational Bi-Monthly* an article on "The public library and the child, with special reference to the Chicago Public Library," which has also been issued as a "separate." It is a clear and cogent statement of the reasons that have long operated to prevent children's work being specifically taken up by the Chicago Public Library, with a brief outline of the value and growing importance of this work. It is pointed out that for its first 25 years the library's activities were restricted by unfit quarters and an unstable budget. Then when the beautiful new building made expansion possible its location was detrimental to this special work, for it is "hedged about on all sides by Chicago's enormous and ever-growing business district, with all its attendant evils and dangers, and sits entrenched behind a network of trolley wires, street-car tracks and traffic-laden streets which might well halt the advance of an invading army. Largely on this account all efforts to draw children from the residential districts to the library building, in the seething mass of 'down-town' have hitherto been officially discountenanced and set aside." It was hoped that a series of independent branch libraries might be established to take up this work, but for this the library revenues have proved inadequate. "Except for some feeble hopes, based on the accumulation of the proceeds of an early legacy recently liberated, the day of a branch library system in Chicago seems, therefore, as remote as it was 10 years ago. Thus it has come to pass that the Public Library, forced by circumstances into the position of seeming, for many years, to ignore the claims of the children, at length resolved, though still with many misgivings, to provide accommodations for young people in the central building, and, on the first day of April of the current year, opened the doors of the Thomas Hughes Reading Room for Young People." The use of this room is chiefly by pupils of the grammar and higher school grades, and by young people employed in the city; it contains a carefully chosen collection of 1500 volumes, has accommodations for from 50 to 100 readers, and is artistic and attractive in its equipment. Mr. Roden also describes, as "the one instance of the employment of private wealth

in the cause of library extension of which Chicago has to boast," the Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, where extensive children's work is carried on under favorable conditions. He adds: "Of direct work with the public schools there is none in Chicago. An effort made years ago to arrange for the circulation of books in quantities in the schools desiring them, failed because of disagreement as to which board—library or school—ought to assume the expense of transportation. The years since this difficulty first arose have failed to disclose the means of solving it. More recently a proposal from the library board to equip and operate branch reading rooms in a number of public school buildings, if the school board would consent to supply suitable space, with light and heat, and allow access to residents of the neighborhood after school hours, was declined by the latter board, acting under legal advice, on the ground that the law did not permit the employment of the school funds in any but strictly defined school activities. There remains nothing more to be said."

Columbus (Ga.) P. L. The new Public Library was opened formally on Oct. 15. There were appropriate exercises, including short addresses by Mayor L. H. Chappell, Mr. G. Gunby Jordan and Mr. C. B. Gibson of the library board. Registrations followed and a large number of citizens applied for membership. There are at present 500 adults and about the same number of children members of the library, and the number is daily increasing.

The building was erected at a cost of \$36,000—\$30,000 being a gift from Mr. Carnegie. The stack room capacity is 12,000 volumes.

Since the 21st of August there have been 1800 volumes cataloged and made ready for use, and the daily issue during the first two weeks has been 66 volumes.

Columbus being eminently a manufacturing city, offers a large field for work among children of the mill operatives, and a special feature of this work is the story hour on Friday afternoons. To this is being added an every-day story hour for the little "dinner carriers," as they are called—children who carry the noonday meal to their parents or brothers and sisters who work in the factories.

The librarian is Mrs. Nina Holstead, of Columbus, who has been given one assistant. The library was organized by Miss Eva Wrigley, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1907.

Darby (Pa.) P. L. The Darby Home Protection Society has decided to expend \$6000 for the purchase of a lot on Main st. and the erection thereon of a library building. For years the old building used for a reading room and library has been unfit for its purpose. Although the Home Protection Society was organized 20 years ago for charitable purposes and almost lost sight of, it has been

revived to undertake the work of providing a suitable building.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2246; total 40,548. Issued, home use 109,666 (fict. 78,920), of which 23,890 were issued to children; lib. use (estimated) 35,360. New registration 2734; cards in force 5444.

The trustees report quite fully upon the new building, in course of construction and expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall. Of the \$130,000, which is its estimated cost, Mr. Carnegie has contributed \$50,000 and the city \$65,000, while citizens have subscribed \$12,000.

New by-laws and rules were adopted in November, among them being the removal of the guarantor requirements, cards being issued to householders without such restriction. A slight decrease in home circulation from the figures of the year preceding is explained by the closing of the circulating department in the winter during an epidemic of scarlet fever. Miss Lindsay closes her report with a brief preliminary description of the handsome new building.

Hamline (Minn.) University. The Carnegie library building of the university was dedicated on Oct. 9, the chief address being delivered by Bishop D. A. Goodsell. The building cost \$30,000, given by Mr. Carnegie, and a like sum for endowment purposes was raised by friends of the university. It is of light red brick, with stone trimmings, and a red tile roof.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 4222; total (estimated) 85,000. Total circulation, including reference use 164,295; fict. 65 per cent. New cards issued 1373; total no. cardholders 5670. Receipts \$21,038.32; expenses \$20,335.20.

A compact, businesslike report. It is stated that Haverhill ranks ninth in circulation of books among Massachusetts free city libraries, with an average issue of 43 for each inhabitant—but it should be noted that the circulation statistics include in one total both home and reference use, which is not according to usual library practice. Persistent effort is made to extend the activities of the library in every way; "outside the main library there are 89 centers to which books are sent for circulation. Even with this large number of circulating centers there are naturally many people in a city covering 32 square miles whom the library does not reach. The exact number who became cardholders in six months after a new registration was begun in July was 5670, or 15 per cent. of the whole population. The open shelf scheme at the branches, children's room and reference room, and the open shelf room at the main library are most important factors in making the library a living organism." No new fiction can be reserved until it has been in circulation for eight weeks, and this rule has materially

reduced the reserve requests. On open shelves in the delivery room is kept a collection of from 1200 to 1500 volumes—all new books—and a constantly changing selection of old ones. "This new scheme and the duplicate pay collection have been the most appreciated changes at the main library in recent years.

"To gain more room for new books, many old ones, seldom used, were weeded out from all classes in the library and sent to the attic. They included many long sets of old classics and out-of-date reference, scientific, and religious books. Dummies took their places on the regular shelves, thus indicating their location, if they were asked for. The whole library was then rearranged, the older books were crowded closer together, and much room gained for new books and re-classified old ones."

The most important event of the year was the opening of the Washington square branch, near the center of the factory district. Sunday opening of all departments of the main library continues to be extremely popular; many visitors come there to see the exhibitions of pictures, and the reference room usually has the largest attendance of the week. The use of the picture collection has greatly increased, particularly by the schools. The use of books in the schools has been extended, and in the children's room a beginning was made of a small museum collection devoted to industries. In the classifying and recataloging of the old part of the library the L. C. printed cards are largely used; "if it were not for these cards it is doubtful if any material progress could be made in classifying and cataloging the older part of the library, consisting of about 60,000 volumes." The report as a whole gives many suggestions for progressive and useful work.

Kennebunk (Me.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of Hon. George Parsons, of New York, was dedicated on Aug. 2, the exercises coming as the crowning feature of "old home week." The building, which is of marble and brick, cost \$20,000, and has been in course of construction since last autumn. At the time of the dedication the shelving was not yet installed, and the equipment not quite completed. It stands on Main street, opposite the old library building; and no pains were spared by the giver to make it adequate in accommodations and complete in every way.

Le Roy (N. Y.) P. L. The library was opened on the afternoon of Sept. 15 in new and attractive quarters in a house bequeathed for the purpose by the late Mrs. M. W. Heal. This is its first permanent home since it was incorporated, 33 years ago. It now contains 3000 v.

Lebanon, Conn. The *Journal of American History*, New Haven, Conn., vol. 1, no. 1, page 184-185, transcribes a list of books from the original records of the Philogrammatican

Library at Lebanon, Conn., which gives some idea of the literary tastes of that community in 1738. The Rev. Solomon Williams, well known as a book lover, made several trips on horseback from Lebanon to Boston, and, after learning the latest literary news, sent to England orders for these volumes. Theology and medicine figured quite largely in the list.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. On recommendation of the librarian the board of trustees have authorized that the guarantee system be modified and made less stringent. Henceforth any person over 21 years of age whose name appears in the current city directory may secure a library card upon application, and any person whose name is not in the city directory may secure such card by bringing the signature of a guarantor whose name is in said directory. Heretofore borrowers have been required to be taxpayers duly listed on the last assessment roll of the city or to furnish a guarantor similarly registered on said assessment roll.

Madison (N. J.) P. L. The library has sustained a great loss in the death of D. Willis James, honorary president of the board of trustees, who about eight years ago built the library as a gift to the town and liberally endowed it.

Monistee (Mich.) P. L. The library has been given by the city council an increase on its income of \$3500, an additional amount of \$1000, and has also received a gift of \$1000 for book purchase from Mrs. W. R. Thorsen.

Marion, Ala. Judson College. On Oct. 14 ground was broken for the new Judson-Carnegie library building. The gift for the purpose was \$15,000, a similar amount being raised by the school. It is hoped that the building may be finished by March.

Medina, O. Franklin Sylvester L. The attractive little library building given to Medina by the late Franklin Sylvester, was dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 29. Mr. Sylvester's gift consisted of \$11,000 for a building and \$4000 as endowment for a public library. The village established the library and furnished the site, and the Medina Circulating Library gave its books and other property to the new board. The donor, who was a farmer living in Medina County, did not live to see the building dedicated, but died last spring. The little building is of red pressed brick, furnished inside in weathered oak and walls tinted in shades of cream, buff, and pale brown. The books have been installed according to approved methods, and Miss Evangeline Johnson is librarian.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. The library issues a "Manual for the trustees," as a neat little 32-page pamphlet, which contains, besides by-laws, regulations and general library information, a brief history of the library movement in Milton, from the organization of a local library society in June, 1792.

Milwaukee, Wis. An ordinance to establish a city reference library, similar to the legislative reference library maintained at the capital, is under consideration by the city authorities. The ordinance provides that a commission be appointed in charge of the library, to consist of the mayor, city attorney, president of the school board, public librarian and secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Arguments in favor of the measure were presented before the common council by Charles McCarthy, head of the legislative reference library at Madison, and Dr. George W. Peckham, librarian of the Public Library.

Montezuma (Ga.) P. L. The \$10,000 Carnegie building was formally opened Aug. 23 with appropriate ceremonies. The librarian is Mrs. Nettie Williams; organizer, Miss Susan Simonton, Library School Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1907.

Mt. Airy, Pa., Lutheran Theological Seminary. The new Krauth Memorial Library was opened on Sept. 26, in connection with the "seminary day" exercises; the formal dedication will take place in January. It was announced that the donor of the library building had also given an endowment fund, and that from another donor a gift of \$10,000 for purchase of books had been made.

New Jersey library class. "The New Jersey library class, 1904-1907," is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet, devoted to a record of the work of the class during the three years of its existence and printed for the class at Woodstock, Vt. This class, as already noted in these columns, has been maintained through the aid and interest of the Newark Free Public Library, where it was established in the autumn of 1904. It is intended to furnish each winter a course of technical instruction for library assistants and librarians of small libraries in New Jersey. So far 22 libraries have been represented at these courses, a fee of 25 cents having been usually charged for each lesson; the work has been carried on informally, the correspondence having been handled from the Newark library. At the close of the season of 1906-7 the class was more fully organized by the election of a president, vice-president and secretary, to serve for a year, and to plan future work, engage teachers and call meetings. Officers for the present year are: president, Miss Kate Louise Roberts, Newark Free Public Library; secretary, Miss Jessie G. Smith, East Orange; treasurer Miss Lilla M. D. Trask, Orange. The pamphlet includes an outline of the lessons so far held and list of members.

New York City. Library training in high school. With the opening of the school year the board of education has installed a course in library training at the Washington Irving High School for Girls, in East 12th

street. This is the only high school in the city with technical courses for girls. It already has classes in millinery, bookkeeping, stenography, art and designing. The general plan and work of the class is under the direction of the New York Public Library and under the personal supervision of Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, instructor of the training class in that library. By agreement the expense of conducting the class will be borne by the board of education and the New York Public Library will give precedence to its graduates over all other applicants for places in class E in the library service, and will also admit the graduates to a shorter course than the regular one of one year in the library training class. The instructor for the course is Miss Esther B. Davis, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1901. Among recent speakers before the class was Miss Palmgren, of Stockholm, Sweden, who greatly interested the students by her account of Swedish libraries.

New York P. L. At a meeting of the Municipal Art Commission on Oct. 8, designs were approved for the approaches and courts of the new library building. John M. Carrère, of Carrère & Hastings, the architects of the library, explained the plans to the commission. On the Fifth avenue side of the library it is purposed to have a wide plot of green in two terraces, one above the other, and around the building will be a marble balustrade. Designs were approved for the sculptural decorations of the façades at the entrances in Fifth avenue and 42d street. Two large couchant lions in marble will be a distinguishing feature at the Fifth avenue entrance. An entrance of the library in 40th street will lead to a large court, in the background of which will be an ornamental fountain. Facing on the court will be a statue of William Cullen Bryant.

The training class of the library was organized October 1 with 30 members. Of the 30 who graduated from the classes last year all but 10 have been appointed on the staff.

The library early in October installed a collection of about 300 v. in the Detective Bureau of Police Headquarters for the use of the members of the detective force assigned there. The collection is largely made up of "practical literature," with a small provision of fiction; encyclopedias, atlases, geographies of America and Europe, and condensed histories of the important countries make up the bulk of the volumes. If the use of the books justifies it, the collection will be materially enlarged in time. While there is no "criminal fiction" included, there are official histories of celebrated criminal cases and court decisions bearing upon subjects such as the men may have to deal with in the pursuit of their calling. Books other than reference volumes may be drawn by the men for home use.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library plans to hold another exhibition of printing the last week in November. It has been suggested that at this exhibition there be offered prizes for the best examples submitted of certain specific things, the competition to be confined to individual employees in Newark shops. There would be three or four competitions, for example: 1, a title page; 2, a pamphlet cover; 3, a letter head, and 4, a business card, and for each one there would be, say, a first prize of \$15 and a second prize of \$10, or \$25 in all. It is hoped such a competition would arouse great interest in fine printing among local printers.

Another exhibition planned for the winter is designed to illustrate the use and abuse of signs, posters and advertising matter in general. The plan is to show modern examples of advertising signs and posters, and by means of pictures to show what has been done in this and other countries to improve city streets and squares. Large photographs of ideal streets, squares and groups of buildings will be a special feature of the exhibition. The library has just sent out a circular letter asking for suggestions as to where to find material, and for posters, pictures and good signs in art metal or other material, to exhibit. As much as possible of the material collected will be kept together in a permanent exhibition and loaned on request. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the women's clubs, and several municipal bodies will co-operate.

Last year the library made lists of books to be distributed at a few of the public lectures given under the auspices of the board of education. This year the library secured from the supervisor of lectures a list of all lectures to be given up to Jan. 1, together with the names and addresses of the lecturers. Annotated lists, 65 in all, of books and magazine articles good to read in connection with these lectures were prepared and sent to the supervisor to be printed on the lecture bulletins. They were printed in condensed form. Copies of the lists were also mailed to the lecturers, with the suggestion that they call the attention of their audiences to the books. This most have agreed to do. New copies of most of the books listed have been bought and made ready for circulation.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. DANA, John Cotton.

The Newark Public Library's forestry exhibition. (*In Forestry and Irrigation*, October, 1907. 13:540-542.)

This is an account of the methods of preparation and administration of the Forestry Exhibition held in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., April 12 to May 12, 1907. The article is of interest to librarians as well as to foresters.

Oakland (Cal.) F. P. L. (29th rpt.; in local press.) Added 4276; total 47,170. Issued,

home use 239,498; reading room use 29,656. New cards issued 4635; total cards in force 20,580. Receipts \$40,642.59; expenses \$37,898.09.

The use of books was the largest in the library's history—the circulation showing an increase of 15.64 per cent. over the previous year, and the reading room use an increase of 5341 v. over the year preceding. The trustees ask that a bond election be held, to ensure money for branch sites and buildings.

Philadelphia F. L. Bulletin no. 7 of the library (June, 1907) is devoted to "Descriptive account of the Lower Dublin Academy and of the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, by John Thomson, with address delivered May 23, 1906, by Col. William Bender Wilson." (18 p. O.)

Pittsburgh Carnegie L. A "Tech" branch of the library has been established in two large rooms in the Carnegie technical schools. There are over 5000 volumes on the shelves and more will be added, while messenger service twice a day between the branch and the main building facilitates the use of books. Herbert S. Hirschberg is in temporary charge of the branch.

A home and dormitory for the young women students in the Training School for Children's Librarians has been established in the old Bowman Institute building, about three short blocks from the library. Miss Frances J. Olcott, head of the school, has general charge of the home, and there is a matron to attend to the household management.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 1937; total 13,486. Issued, home use 40,367, of which 22,528 were juvenile (adult fict. 59.1 per cent., juv. fict. 46.4 per cent.). New registration 938; total active card holders 4680; "about 55 per cent. of the residents of Pomona are active members of the library."

In the year's accessions the largest increase in any one class was 479 v. added to the reference periodicals, an increase of 52 per cent.

"The library contains 9909 circulating books. The average number of times each book has been drawn out is 6.3. Estimating the population of Pomona as 8500, the average number of books issued each resident is 7.5. By comparing accessions with circulation some significant correspondences will be found. The number of bound periodicals for circulation has been doubled. At the same time their circulation has leaped from 208 last year to 481, more than twice that number. We have added 33 per cent. to our collection of books in foreign languages. The circulation of foreign books this year is 105 as against 58 for 1905-06. Each book added creates its own demand."

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (25th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 8187; total

86,198. Issued, home use 304,626 (fict. 53.17 per cent., juv. 22.96 per cent.). New registration 10,068; total 21,513. Receipts \$82,604.21. Expenses \$51,603.21 (salaries \$20,082.09, books \$15,098.84).

The total circulation has increased 41,575 over the previous year, with a daily average of 1013. All the two-year cards have been cancelled, as since Jan. 1, 1905, all the cards have been issued for five years. Two additional delivery stations were opened during the year and a special collection of 600 books were purchased for the exclusive use of the members of the fire department. The work of changing the classification to the Decimal system is going on favorably, and the 60,000 volumes in the library at the time the change was adopted are nearly rewritten. In the juvenile department an effort to stimulate the output of non-fiction has been made by allowing two books to be drawn on one card provided one was not fiction, and the result is satisfactory. When the guarantor was done away with the cardholders increased rapidly, and under the new rules there has not been such a large accumulation of cards held for fines, and the holders have been practically driven from the library through their inability to meet these charges. The librarian states that the fine system is a serious detriment to the work.

Salt Lake, Utah. A movement to establish free libraries and gymnasiums in all the smaller cities and towns of the state was initiated on Oct. 4, at a public meeting called by Governor Cutler, and attended by educational workers throughout the state. The meeting was presided over by A. C. Nelson, state superintendent of schools, and Governor Cutler spoke at length on the efforts being made to place opportunity for study and recreation within reach of all citizens, young and old. He said that the present law providing for and empowering the establishment of free public libraries in cities and towns of the state was in large measure a dead letter, probably owing to the lack of any concerted movement to carry it into effect. This law was amended by the recent legislature, so far as it applied to the smaller cities and towns, so as to allow gymnasiums to be included. Reference was made to the many men and boys in every town who needed wholesome recreation and occupation, and to the importance of the libraries and gymnasiums as a means of meeting this need. The speaker said: "I do not wish to give out the impression that there are no libraries in these towns. On the contrary, thanks to certain organizations which operate them, scarcely a city, town, or village in the state is without its library. But these libraries are mostly small, and in nearly every case without the reading room and gymnasium features, in which the chief attractiveness of the library consists. Where one young man

will be attracted by a book or a magazine, many will feel the magnetic force of a good set of gymnasium appliances. There is a magnetism in properly conducted athletic sports, which draws to them every healthy boy. And it is a well-known fact that no matter how hard the young man may work in his regular employment, whether mentally or physically, the right kind of gymnastics will always afford a rest. In addition, these gymnasiums will attract to the libraries in connection with which they are operated a large number of boys to whom the purely literary features will not appeal. And these boys will gradually cultivate the valuable habit of spending their leisure time in the company of good books."

On motion of President J. T. Kingsbury, of the University of Utah, it was voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to investigate the probable cost of establishing libraries and gymnasiums in the cities and towns of the state, and to report by Oct. 15. It is hoped that the project may be in shape to be formally submitted to the voters at the November election.

It was also decided at the meeting to take steps for the organization of a state library league. Professor W. H. Driggs, of the state university, advocated such a league, with a state central committee of from three to five members and a representative from every city of the third class in the state. His ideas were favorably received and embodied in a motion, which passed, that the first committee be also authorized to organize a state library league.

Savannah (Ga.) P. L. (4th rpt., 1906.) Added 1879; total not stated. Issued, home use 65,821 (fict. 59,223). New cards issued 1292; total cards issued 7433. Receipts \$4967.79; expenses \$4658.87 (salaries \$1908, books \$1069.17, periodicals \$215.48).

It is planned to establish a system of school libraries, in sets of from 100 to 200 volumes each, to be sent to the various schools and circulated among the pupils. Work on the card catalog is well advanced, and it should be completed during the year. Much attention has been given to calling public attention to books on subjects of current interest, by articles in the newspapers and by special lists of new accessions.

Smith College L., Northampton, Mass. It is stated that more than \$50,000 has been pledged by graduates toward the erection of a new library building for the college. This fund has been raised in less than a year. \$12,000 yet remains to be made up, when a gift of \$62,500 which has been conditionally offered toward the building will be assured. Plans for the building are already being considered.

Springfield, Mass. City Library Assoc.

(50th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 11,954; total 152,345. Issued, home use, 425,063 (fict. 129,085, juv. 78,924). New registration 3632; total not given. Receipts \$51,651.43. Expenses \$44,502.57 (salaries \$16,992.06, books \$8,412.81).

Tentative plans for the new library building have been accepted, the dominating feature of which is a large reference room on the first floor to contain most of the active books, around which will be grouped all the public rooms of importance. The book stacks are designed to hold 350,000 volumes. The rapid growth of the library in recent years is shown by the 11 per cent. increase in home use over last year. The nucleus of an Armenian collection was started and it is hoped to add to the Russian and modern Greek. Advertising has been continued both by circulars, book marks, etc., and in the daily press. Various lists of books on special subjects have been printed, such as "Poultry," which was sent by mail to farmers, and "Turkey," which was distributed at the Y. M. C. A., and others on gardening and agriculture. The assistant children's librarian has continued the work of visiting the 80 primary schools to learn the teachers' point of view of promoting library usefulness, and increased the school use of books 43 per cent.

Swarthmore (Pa.) College L. The "opening number" (September) of the college *Bulletin* contains excellent exterior and interior views of the handsome new Carnegie library building. It also gives the addresses of President Swain and the librarian, John Russell Hayes, in connection with the opening of the new library. Mr. Hayes states that when recent gifts are added to the collection the "college library and the departmental libraries will together form an excellent nucleus of some 30,000 volumes towards the 100,000 which the new library building will hold when filled to its capacity. Add to these the Friends' Historical Library of 5000 books and pamphlets, precious old folios by George Fox and his fellows, and Quaker works covering the whole history and life of the society, and you have a special collection which should invite serious study."

University of California, Bancroft L. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Sept. 18 states that vellum manuscripts, for which the Library of Congress has been searching for 10 years past, have been found among the material in the Bancroft Library, by Professor Henry Morse Stephens. The documents are valued at \$50,000 and are wanted by the government historians because they supply the only authoritative account extant of the early history of the states of the Southwest. They are parchment volumes, compiled by Governor Carondelet, the last French governor of the territory of Louisiana. They were known to be in existence and were eagerly sought, as they

would be invaluable for research work into the history of the Louisiana Purchase. When last heard of the manuscripts were in Havana, whither Governor Carondelet had taken them on his way back to France. There they disappeared and their existence had become little more than a tradition, when the official search for them began. The manuscripts were discovered by Professor Stephens quite by chance, for he had no intimation that they were in the collection and was not looking for them when they came to light in the process of arranging and cataloging the books. They have been put on exhibition at the university.

University of Texas L., Austin. University *Bulletin* no. 91 gives brief information regarding the work of the library. There is also a record of the names and present positions of the members of the library training class since its organization in 1901, and note of important accessions and gifts. "The fund given annually by Mr. H. P. Hilliard, of St. Louis, for the purchase of books by Southern writers, has been allowed to accumulate till it should be sufficient to purchase a complete set of *The Southern Literary Messenger*. The set, consisting of 38 volumes bound in 30, is now on the shelves. The scarcity of sets of the *Messenger*, both among the large libraries and on the book market; the unique position it held in the literary life of the South from 1834 to 1864, and the ever-present interest in the literature and affairs of the Old South, make this the most noteworthy addition to our resources that has been made for years."

The library of the Texas Academy of Sciences has been transferred to the university library, by action of the academy and the regents of the university, taken in June. The terms of the transfer provide that the university shall carry on regular exchange of the academy's transactions, "care for, bind, catalog and make available for convenient use" the library of the academy, use a special bookplate for the volumes of the academy collection, and permit all members of the academy to make use of the university library. "The library of the academy consists chiefly of periodicals, transactions, journals, and other publications received from scientific societies and institutions in exchange for the transactions of the academy. Most of this material has been received during the past 10 years, and enough has accumulated to require nearly 200 linear feet of shelving. Unfortunately nearly all of the material has remained unbound and uncataloged. The principal immediate gain to the members of the academy under the agreement will be the binding and proper care of this accumulation of valuable scientific publications. Then, too, the merger means that the scientific worker will have one card catalog to consult instead of a possible two, one alcove to go to for, say, geological publications, instead of two, and will be ben-

edited by other similar though minor conveniences resulting from a single library administration."

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. The large new children's room in the west wing of the basement was opened on Sept. 16. Many new books have been added to the collection, and plans for closer co-operation with the schools are under way, mainly through the issue of small selected collections of books to teachers for use in class work. A duplicate of each book in this collection will be kept permanently in the office of the children's librarian in the children's room, as a help to teachers in making their selection of books to be loaned. A catalog of the books with full descriptive notes and indication of the grade for which they are suitable is also provided.

Yale University L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) This report, which appears as university *Bulletin* no. 70, ser. 3, for August, 1907, is a full and interesting review of many changes and improvements now under way. Among these the matter of first importance is the completion of Linsly Hall, in which a large part of the library's collection will be housed. The new six story stack in this building will have a maximum capacity of 400,000 volumes, but not more than 100,000 will be placed in it at first. "The various classes of books will be distributed through the stack so as to be readily accessible to the various rooms where they will be most used. A welcome opportunity is now given to bring together all the books in particular departments which heretofore have been scattered in various parts of the library buildings."

A special appropriation has been made for the completion and improvement of the catalog, and in the fall the staff will be considerably increased for this purpose and the work pushed forward. The library has been made a depository of the L. C. printed catalog cards, and this will materially facilitate the work of cataloging. An important change in the catalog will be the consolidation of the present author and subject catalogs into one dictionary catalog. Mr. Schwab points out that the subject catalog, built on the lines established in 1861 by Dr. Ezra Abbot, has grown unwieldy and cumbersome, as divisions and subdivisions have multiplied, to correspond with the increase of books in the library during successive years, so that now "its effective use is limited to the specialists familiar with the system of classes and sub-classes which has been worked out with great scientific accuracy. The average students, however, find great difficulty in using the subject catalog, and call for much help from the library staff in ferreting out the material they are after." Also, as the books are now arranged in classified order on the shelves, the subject catalog has become less essential. "As long as the

library was unclassified, it was necessary for the subject catalog to be arranged systematically; but when a user of the library, interested in a group of allied subjects, can go directly to the shelves or can see the classified shelf list, he has far less use for a classified catalog than was formerly the case." Another radical change is the adoption of the broad standard catalog card, in place of the narrow "index size" card heretofore used. "The chief advantage of the change lies in our thereby being in conformity with the general practice throughout the country. We shall be able to use the Library of Congress cards without cutting them down to our size (our present practice), and can share in all the co-operative movements involving this common standard." A codification of the library's cataloging rules and practices will also be necessary, in view of the enlarged cataloging work to be undertaken, and in working out this it is expected that the revised A. L. A. rules will be used as a basis, with such modifications as individual requirements make necessary.

Important accessions are noted, among them the purchase of a large amount of Japanese historical material by Dr. Asakawa, of the university corps, who spent 18 months gathering the collection. Inter-library loan relations have been maintained with 31 libraries, 52 books having been borrowed and 142 lent. "The small figures are far from indicating the advantages accruing to us, and presumably to them, from this arrangement to borrow rare books from each other."

FOREIGN

Berlin, Royal Library. On April 25, 1906, Dr. Adolf Harnack was appointed general director of the library, Dr. Paul Schwenke being named first director. Dr. Harnack's report of the institution for 1906-7 begins with several pages on the staff, which numbers 154 persons in all, and notes that more women have been appointed, who have distinguished themselves by "industry and punctuality." An extra grant of 350,000 marks, for the purchase of books, is recorded with special gratification. There has been a growth of 32,979 volumes (12,892 by purchase, 10,206 by gift, 9791 by compulsory deposit, which is enforced with difficulty), of which number 6307 related to history and auxiliary sciences, and 5383 to languages and literature. Particularly noteworthy acquisitions are 25 incunabula, over 1600 works in drama and poetry of recent years (from the library of Joseph Kürschner), a copy of the Fust-Schaeffer Psalter of 1459 (purchased for 86,000 marks, over half of which was raised by private subscription, the rest being paid by the state), and literature of the 16th century. The department of manuscripts has been enriched by 265 items, one being the letters addressed to the late Theodor Mommsen by nearly 1600 correspondents. The collection of maps has also received a

number of additions, and the music collection has grown to the extent of 1414 volumes. The collection of German music, founded by large donations from German music publishers, came into being in April, 1906, and 33,000 works have already been shelved and made available. The hope is expressed that this special collection will eventually contain the works of every German composer.

As to the use of the library: circulation 367,300 volumes; use of reading room 135,380 readers (of whom 7516 were women) and 247,145 volumes; use of periodical room 41,711 visitors. The director deplors the "inconsiderateness" of a portion of the users of the library, shown by the fact that of the 11,000 volumes on the open reference shelves 186 were found to be missing, and further by the "favorite practice" of tearing articles out of bound volumes of periodicals. Dr. Harnack evidently has his troubles with open access.

F. W.

Glasgow, Scotl. Baillie's Institution F. P. Ref. L. The library issues a "handbook" for 1907, containing exterior and interior views, brief descriptive account, and lists of serials taken regularly. The institution, which was founded by George Baillie, was opened Sept. 29, 1887, and now contains 22,500 v.

Göttingen, University L. Dr. Pietschmann in his report for 1906 records 15,349 accessions, of which 2629 were by gift, 7932 by exchange, 721 by compulsory deposit, 4067 by purchase. This brings the total of volumes in the library to 536,018. Circulation 43,325 volumes. Visitors to the reading room 36,294; to the periodical room 7235. Over 8000 volumes were sent out of the city, and the system of inter-library loans is well developed.

Manchester (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (54th and 55th rpts.—period from Sept. 6, 1905-March 31, 1907.) The extended period covered by this report is due to the change of the library's official year to correspond with the financial year of the city council. Additions for the period were 27,146 v. (lending libs. 19,695, ref. libs. 7451); total 369,018, exclusive of the Greenwood Library, Watson Music Library, and Lord Mayor's Library; lost 33 v. Issued from branch libs. for home use 1,991,551; v. used in ref. lib. 711,264. At the branches 1,095,803 v. were used in the juvenile reading rooms, and 71,608 were read in the news-rooms. The total use in all departments during 12 months was 3,870,226, a daily average of 6960. There are 63,203 cardholders, and the total number of visits made by readers and borrowers is estimated at 11,051,342. The total no. of Sunday visitors was 570,698.

The library system consists of the reference library, and a lending department composed of 14 branches and five sub-branches or delivery stations; a newsroom is attached to each lend-

ing library. It is desired to soon erect a new reference library and branch libraries for the Withington district.

The Thomas Greenwood Library for Librarians now contains about 10,000 v.; it is in process of cataloging and is not yet available for public use.

The library maintains close relations with the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, to which it grants £60 a year. The society's library, which constitutes a branch of the public library, contains 2280 v.

Various interesting exhibitions have been held at the reference library, in connection with the centenaries of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the Dickens Fellowship Conference, and a conference of master printers.

Victoria P. L., Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne. (Rpt., 1906.) Added to ref. lib., 6331 v., 958 pm., 321 maps, 42,487 newspapers; total 168,286 v. Visits to lib. and newspaper room 350,851.

"The jubilee of the opening of the library was celebrated on the 21st of April. The actual date of the 50th anniversary of the opening was Feb. 11, but it was decided to celebrate the jubilee of the library and the university conjointly between the 21st and the 28th of April. The trustees, therefore, invited some hundreds of representative citizens to the library on Saturday, April 21, when the president delivered a brief address on the history and progress of the institution, and His Excellency the Governor formally opened the new buildings forming the central block of the Russell street front of the National Museum, and an exhibition of rare and curious books and manuscripts. On Saturday, April 28, a conversation was held in the art galleries and museums at the joint invitation of the trustees and the university council."

Sunday opening has been discontinued, as after an experience of two years the use was considered insufficient to justify the expense incurred.

Of the travelling libraries system the report says: "The attention that has been given to this branch is meeting with the approval of country libraries. Seventy-five institutions borrowed during the year, and although the trustees adhere to their policy of issuing no modern fiction, and only a very small percentage of even the classic writers in this section, 8500 books were circulated amongst libraries in all parts of the state."

Gifts and Bequests

Belchertown, Mass. The Clapp Memorial Library has received a bequest of \$1000 in the will of Mrs. Harriette Dwight Longley.

Bethel (Me.) P. L. The library has received a gift of \$500 from W. H. Hastings, of Bethel.

Columbia University, New York. An edition de luxe of the life and letters of Frederick the Great, given to Columbia University by Emperor William, has been received at the university. In addition to this gift the Prussian Minister of Spiritual, Educational and Medicinal Affairs contributes the works of Adolph von Henzels, the illustrated catalog of the German Centennial Exposition of 1906 and three parts of the work entitled "The army of Frederick the Great in its uniforms," drawn and described by Von Henzels.

Coronado, Cal. John D. Spreckels has given a new library building to Coronado and work will commence at once. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete, 45 x 46 feet, with stacks for 5000 books, and a reading room 22 x 25 feet, with alcoves on either side for reference use.

Harvard, Ill. In the will of Delon F. Diggins a bequest of \$40,000 is made to the city for the erection and maintenance of a free public library.

Lock Haven, Penn. By the will of the late Mrs. Annie A. Halenbake-Ross, of Lock Haven, her residuary estate, including her house and grounds, is left to the city for library purposes, the library to be known as the Annie Halenbake-Ross Library.

Newark Valley, N. Y. The executor of the LeRoy Tappan estate has turned over to the officers of this village the property given for a library. The personal property amounted to nearly \$5000. When the real estate is sold it is thought the village will receive about \$14,000 for the library and building. According to the terms of the will one-half of the property shall be used for a library building. Of the balance, \$500 is to be used for the purchase of books and the remainder to be invested, the interest to be used to maintain the library.

Norcross, Ga. Mr. E. G. Buchanan, of New York, formerly of Norcross, has presented to the city, through Mrs. H. V. Jones, \$2500 to be used for public library purposes. A mass meeting was held on the evening of Oct. 18 to accept the gift and to raise additional funds.

Pontiac, R. I. Robert Knight, senior member of the firm of B. B. & R. Knight, proposes to present the village a memorial library.

Remsen, N. Y. The library association has received by the will of Miss Lydia Francis the sum of \$70,000 for library purposes. It is proposed to expend \$15,000 on buildings and about \$5000 on books and equipment, leaving about \$40,000 for maintenance of the library when established.

University of Chicago. On Oct. 11 it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had given the university \$600,000 for the erection of the memorial library building, which the univer-

sity will dedicate to its first president, the late William Rainey Harper. Work on the library building will begin next spring.

University of Iowa. The library has received a bequest of 3000 volumes from the late Mrs. Ranney, of Iowa City, as a memorial to her husband, Dr. M. W. Ranney, who was at one time a lecturer in the medical college of the university. The most striking work in the collection is the set of Sloane's "Napoleon," specially bound and extra illustrated and which was awarded a gold medal at the binding exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The collection also contains a set of Stevens's "Facsimiles of manuscript in European archives relating to America," and a rare edition of Shakespeare, bound in an autumn leaf binding. The greater part of it, however, is made up of sets of standard English and American authors and translations of classical and modern European authors, all in handsome and expensive bindings which were for the most part specially done for this library. Many of the volumes are first editions, among them the first English edition of "Uncle Tom's cabin," with the Cruikshank illustrations. Mrs. Ranney also left the university property valued at \$75,000, and the interest on a part of this will be used to add to her library.

Westwood (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Howard Colburn, of Dedham, the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

Carnegie library gifts

San Mateo, Cal. \$2500 additional.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. October. \$50,000 for branch libraries.

Practical Notes

BOOK BINDING. Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, July 9, 1907. 129:761.

This patent is issued to Cedric Chivers for a method of rebinding a book. Ten claims are allowed.

FRANK, Peter. Practical bookbinding, no. 2. (*In American Printer*, November, 1907. pp. 288, 289.)

Treats of "tipping," gathering and collating.

KING, Morris Lee. Practical bookbinding. (*In International Studio*, October, 1907, 32:120-134.) il.

This is the first of a series of articles on this subject. Librarians will find a number of valuable suggestions with reference to mending and repairing books, as well as binding books.

KING, Morris Lee. Practical bookbinding,

no. 2. (*In International Studio*, November, 1907. 33:xxi-xxxiv.)

Among the phases of bookbinding described and illustrated in this article are the following: Sewing, Various kinds of stitches, End papers, Backing, Cutting the head, Head banding, etc.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman. Certain favored book sizes. (*In Printing Art*, July, 1907. 9:289-296.)

A historical account of popular book sizes from the days of Aldus to Everyman. A number of facsimile pages of popular sizes are reproduced.

RECENT PATENTS.—Dummy book for library shelves.

An indicating device to show the location of absent books. Three claims are allowed for it.

Book leaf holder.

These are described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. (July 23, 1907. 129:1368, 1475-1476.)

Librarians

ALEXANDER-SPENCER. Miss Irma M. Spencer, New York State Library School, class of 1907, and Mr. William Hall Alexander, class of 1906, were married Sept. 14, 1907, at Utica, N. Y.

ARMENTROUT, Miss Nellie, has resigned her position as secretary of the Kansas State Library Commission.

BILL, Mrs. Mary E., former librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, was recently presented by the directors of the library with an engraved testimonial in appreciation of her 25 years of efficient service. After a trip to Southern California in search of better health Mrs. Bill will return to live in Waltham.

BOND, Miss Bertha J., has resigned from the library of the University of Illinois, and has accepted a position as assistant in the library of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

CALHOUN, Miss Helen V. (Illinois, 1905), has been appointed order assistant in the library of University of Illinois, to succeed Miss Johnson.

DERBY, Miss Grace F., has left the library staff of University of Illinois, to become librarian of the Woman's College of Oxford, O.

DIGBY, Percival G., librarian of the Allegheny County Law Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., disappeared from his home on Sept. 27, and was later found to have died by drowning during mental aberration. Mr. Digby had been librarian for many years, and his intimate and detailed knowledge of the books

and records under his care had made his services indispensable to the users of the library. At the time of his disappearance the press dispatches stated that eleven county courts were practically placed out of commission and hundreds of lawyers seriously inconvenienced by his absence. The law library, of about 20,000 volumes, had never been cataloged, and Mr. Digby was the only guide to its contents and arrangements. His own familiarity with the books was considered sufficient, and it is said he had always refused to allow a catalog to be made and had declined an offer of \$5000, to be devoted to the purpose. He had suffered recently from mental exhaustion and had shown signs of aberration before his disappearance.

DINSMOOR, Miss Kate E., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed cataloger at the library of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

GORGAS, Mrs. Amelia Gayle, long time librarian of the University of Alabama, has been granted a retiring allowance from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. She has been succeeded by Miss M. Alice Matthews, of the University of South Dakota.

GREENE, Mrs. A. L., widow of the late Justice Greene, has been appointed secretary of the Kansas State Library Commission to succeed Miss Nellie Armentrout, and in that capacity will have special charge of the travelling libraries.

HOWEY, Mrs. Laura E., formerly librarian of the Montana State Historical Society, was recently appointed librarian of Montana Wesleyan University, Helena.

JACKSON, Miss Fanny R., periodical assistant in library of University of Illinois, has resigned to become assistant librarian in the State Normal School at Macomb, Ill.

JONES, Miss Mary L., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1892, has been appointed acting librarian at Bryn Mawr College during the temporary absence of the librarian, Miss Isadore G. Mudge.

McCOLLOUGH, Miss Ethel F., B.L.S. New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library to become librarian of the Public Library of Superior, Wis.

MELLEN, Miss Helen, librarian of Tufts College since 1869, has retired under an allowance from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

MITCHELL, Miss S. Louise, New York State Library School, 1903-4, has been appointed first assistant at the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Mitchell goes to her new position from the Cleveland Central High School Library.

MYERS, Joseph S., of Fort Worth, was recently appointed state librarian of Texas, succeeding E. W. Winkler, who has been transferred to another state department.

PETERS, Miss Orpha M., of the New York State Library School, 1902-3, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Alexandria, Ind., to succeed Miss Ethel F. McCollough at the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library.

WATKINS, Slean D., Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, librarian of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., was appointed Nov. 1 on the staff of the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Division.

WHITTEN, Robert H., Ph.D., has been appointed librarian and statistician of the First Division of the New York State Public Service Commission with headquarters in New York City, at a salary of \$3000 a year. For the past nine years Dr. Whitten has been on the staff of the New York State Library in the capacity of sociology or legislative reference librarian. In this work he has met with marked success, and as editor of the series of legislative bulletins has established a national reputation. His associates of the State Library staff deeply regret his departure from Albany. He assumed his new duties Sept. 15.

Cataloging and Classification

AUTHOR HEADINGS FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents. 2d ed. July 1, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 3+32 p. 23 cm.

Pizzi, Francesco Dov'è un libro? (*In Rivista delle biblioteche*. Feb.-Apr., 1907.)

This article proposes a plan for a great central catalog of all the books in the Italian government libraries. It is to be formed as follows: the central library (to be chosen) shall make a complete copy of its card catalog, arranging the cards alphabetically in bunches of 500 and sending it to the next library. Here it will be compared, card by card, with the catalog, an initial or other agreed designation added for the books in the second library, and cards intercalated for all books not in the central library, but in the second one. So it is to go to the other libraries, at each receiving additions. By sending sections as fast as they are ready the work can be expedited. After checking the catalog each other library is to send to the central library a monthly list of additions to be added to the catalog. The plan, carefully worked out in detail, was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction in 1904, but no steps have as yet been taken to carry it out.

U. S. BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. Bulletin 306. List of publications of the bureau, with index to authors and titles. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 31 p. 23 cm.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin 64: Accessions to the department library, April-June, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 75 p. O.

WALLASEY (*Eng.*) PUBLIC LIBRARIES *Bulletin* for September-October is a special issue, devoted to a class list of books on subjects taught in the local technical schools.

Bibliography

BIBLE. OLD TESTAMENT. Smith, John Berlin Powis. Books for Old Testament study. Interpretation. (*In Biblical World*, October, 1907. 30:302-320.)

This bibliography is classified and annotated. Among the headings under which the titles are arranged are the following:

Commentaries on the entire Old Testament; Commentaries on separate books of the Old Testament arranged by groups and by books.

Bulletin of Bibliography (Boston Book Co.) for October contains, in addition to its usual magazine subject-index, the second part of Miss Mulliken's "Reading list on modern dramatists" (Maeterlinck, Phillips, Rostand, Shaw) and further instalments of Goodrich's bibliography of "Prose fiction" and McCurdy's revised "Bibliography of holidays."

CHILD STUDY. Smith, Theodate L. A bibliography of articles relating to the study of childhood and adolescence which has been published in the *Pedagogical Seminary*, an American journal of psychology. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14: 355-365.)

This bibliography, which is followed by a subject index, contains 203 titles. There is also a brief list of books on childhood and adolescence published by those connected with Clark's University. There are 10 titles in this latter list.

—Wilson, Louis W. Bibliography of child study for the year 1906. (Clark Univ. Library publications, v. 2, no. 5, August, 1907.) Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1907.] 26 p. O.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS. Catalogue of early printed books in the Library of the Society of Writers of His Majesty's Signet, by J. P.

Edmond. Edinburgh, Constable, 1906. 10+27 p. 4°.

EDUCATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Wyer, J. I. Recent educational bibliography. (*In School Review*, October, 1907. 15:608-614.)

This is the tenth annual summary that has appeared in the *School Review* since 1898. The bibliography is classified and annotated as heretofore.

HOLOTHURIANS. Edwards, Charles Lincoln. The holothurians (see cucumbers, sea slugs, etc.) of north Pacific coast of North America, collected by the "Albatross" in 1903; from the Proceedings of U. S. National Museum. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of Superintendent of Documents,] 1907. 49-68 p. diags., O.
Literature (3 p.).

HYGIENE OF DRAWING. Burnham, William H. The hygiene of drawing. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14:289-304.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 59 titles.

PARIS. *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, October, contains a descriptive bibliographical article by M. Barroux, noting works relating to the history of Paris. It is in three brief divisions: 1, Ancient Paris, general history; 2, Ancient Paris, monographs; 3, Actual Paris, descriptions and guide.

QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD. Gault, Robert H. A history of the questionnaire method of research in psychology. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14:366-383.) A bibliography of 48 titles follows this article.

SAINT ELIZABETH. Szent Erzsébet irodalma. (Bibliographia Sanctae Elisabethae.) Közrebocsátja Barcza Imre. Budapest, 1907. 14 p. D.

A list of nearly 200 references to books and periodical articles upon Saint Elizabeth of Hungary.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION. Flom, G. Tobias. Chapters on Scandinavian immigration to Iowa. Iowa City, Ia., State Historical Society of Iowa, [1906-1907.] 4+150 p. maps, 4°.

Reprinted from *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for 1905-1906. Bibliography (4 p.).

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of

the states of the United States. Vermont, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, September, 1907. 71 p. Q.

SWEDISH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE. Almqvist, J. Ax. Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur, förtecknad. 2. delen: Arkiv-och biblioteksväsen. Pt. 2. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1907. 123-258 p. 12°.

A review of the literature, i.e., catalogs, of the libraries of Sweden from the Middle Ages to recent times.

SWINBURNE: a reading list. (*In St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 139-141.)

TASSO. Boulting, W. Tasso and his times; with 24 il. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 15+314 p. pors. O.
List of authorities (2 p.).

TRUSTS. Library of Congress. List of books, with references to periodicals, relating to trusts; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 3d ed., with supplementary select list to 1906. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1907. viii, 93 p. Q.

This third edition contains supplementary lists of books and periodical articles, 1902-07, and is provided with an author and a subject index.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES [reading list.] (*In St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 141-143.)

TURKEY AND THE TURKS. Monroe, Will Seymour. Turkey and the Turks: an account of the lands, the peoples and the institutions of the Ottoman Empire. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1907. c. 16+340 p. pors. pls. O.

Annotated bibliography (4 p.).

WATERLOO. Chesney, Col. Charles C. Waterloo lectures: a study of the campaign of 1815. 4th ed. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+251 p. map, O.

List of works used as marginal references (1 p.).

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. Bibliography of West Virginia University, its faculty and graduates, 1867-1907. [comp. by Mrs. P. W. Leonard]. Morgantown, the University, 1907. 5+62 p. 23 cm.

Notes and Queries

BOOK THIEVES.—Mrs. Whitney, librarian at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, is looking for a thief who has been making a practice of drawing expensive books and returning a cheap substitute for the volume on the day it is due. All the markings are cleverly repasted in the substitute volume and it is a difficult thing to apprehend the person who is doing the stealing, because of the many books which are daily taken out and returned.

The officers of the Queens Borough (New York City) library system recently traced the loss of seven or eight books from the Astoria Library to Nicholas Salerni, of Astoria, in whose room at Springfield, Mass., where he was a student at the American International College, the books were found. These books had formerly borne the stamp of the Astoria library, but the stamp had been removed and in some cases acids had been used to erase the ink. When put on trial Salerni claimed that some of the books had been left with him by a friend for safe-keeping and others he had purchased at second-hand stores. In response to pleas for leniency both by counsel and by district attorney the judge sentenced him to only ten days in the county jail.

INFORMATION ON PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Massachusetts Library Club has published a 24-page pamphlet of much usefulness to librarians, entitled "List of photograph dealers, with index by countries and descriptive notes on collections of photographs in some Massachusetts libraries and museums." The "List" is compiled by Miss Etheldred Abbot, and it conveys concisely information of value to every library containing a photograph collection. The brief preface gives useful hints on buying and mounting photographs; then comes the list of dealers, noting the class and character of photographs handled by each, with sizes, styles and prices; an "index by countries" follows, indicating from which dealers photographs of special countries may be obtained; and then come brief notes on Massachusetts collections, arranged alphabetically by name of library. Copies of this list may be had at 15 c. each, or 10 c. each for 25 or more copies, on application to Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

THE LIBRARIAN IN FICTION.—We have frequently had cause to complain of the treatment of librarians by novelists and playwrights. The persecution continues. Dr. Weir Mitchell in his story of "The mind-reader" in the *Century*, turns his hero from the medical profession into the position of assistant librarian in a curious kind of library, and intimates that the position is what is sometimes (regrettably) termed a "cinch."

The hero seems to have nothing to do except engage in pursuits of criminals—one of whom comes into the library, by the way, to learn how to dispose of stolen wills. As this assistant librarian hires private detectives and distributes five-dollar tips, the inference is plain that he has some illegitimate doings with the fines-drawer. As for the chief librarian, both author and illustrator have employed their powers of satire to the fullest on him. There he is, with moth-eaten whiskers and horn spectacles, baggy as to the knees of his trousers, and fussy as to his manners. His name, which he tries to conceal, is Duodecimo Quarton, because his father, also a librarian, thought him very small as a baby. In the general distribution of wealth that takes place at the close of the story the doctor gets a fortune and turns his back on library work immediately. Every one gets something except poor old Duodecimo, who in return for years of obsequiousness to an eccentric millionaire finds himself and his library turned off without a cent.—"The Librarian," in *Boston Transcript*.

TO LIBRARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, OWNING SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC AND ITS LITERATURE.—The undersigned requests librarians and others having substantial collections of music in their care to send him a detailed statement of the size of such collections (by classes, if convenient), with notes of any rarities, and some information concerning their policies in purchasing. Any statistics of the use of music departments will be welcomed. This material will be used for a report, and will be followed by a symposium on the classifying and cataloging of music and music literature. Therefore, the same librarians are invited to include a digest of the systems in use, or weighed in the balance and found wanting; catalog entries, with special attention to that troublesome point in music-cataloging—*title* entries; fulness of detail and kind of information brought out by the catalog.

EDWIN M. JENKS, *Librarian Institute of Musical Art, 53 Fifth Avenue, New York City.*

THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW.—The following sign was used by Isidore, the seventh century Bishop of Seville, in his library:

Ad inventorem

Non patitur quemquam coram se scriba loquentem;
Non est hic quod agas, garrule, perge foras.
which may be roughly rendered:

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Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	400	"
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Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.....	500	"
Public Library, Iowa City, Ia.....	525	"
City Library, Lincoln, Neb.....	600	"
Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.....	560	"
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.....	800	"
Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.....	1825	"
Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Canada.....	200	"
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.....	2820	"
Brown University, Providence, R. I.....	600	"
Public Library, Riverside, Cal.....	900	"
Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.....	425	"
Public Library, San Francisco.....	425	"
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.....	1250	"

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